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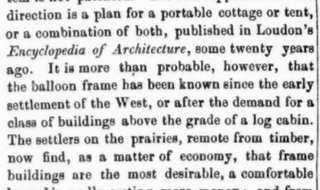


Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

BALLOON HOUSES.

It is not a small job to build even a *small* house, especially if it be thought necessary to select and prepare and to frame *according to Gunter* all the timber of as large size as used to be thought necessary. We are glad to find that for common dwellings, the idea that so much large timber and so much framing together is not believed to be absolutely required—that smaller timber, if placed in such position as to bear the strain in the direction of its strongest fibre is much preferable—it being lighter to handle, is stronger, and less expensive. It always seemed a fallacious idea that it was necessary to take a stick of timber say for a beam or a plate 7 by 8 or more inches square and then cut it down at each end to a tenon 1½ or 2 inches by 4. This bearing sustains the whole load to be put upon it and the load of the beam to boot. Are these 2 by 4 bearings any stronger than that made by two boards an inch thick and 4 inches wide, or of a plank 2 by 4? But we put studs under the middle; so we do under the planks.

The study of the strength of various kinds of timber in its various positions is not sufficiently attended to, and known by builders. No carpenter should consider himself a workman until he is well posted up in this branch of his business. We to-day copy an article on this subject from the *Country Gentleman* and commend it to all builders and those intending to build:

"In these days of ballooning it is gratifying to know that there is one practically useful, well tested principle which has risen above the character of an experiment, and is destined to hold an elevated position in the opinions of the masses. That principle is the one applied in the construction of what are technically, as well as sarcastically, termed Balloon Frames, as applied to the construction of all classes of wooden buildings.

Since Solon Robinson's description of the mode of building balloon frames, published a few years ago in the N. Y. *Tribune*, there appears to have been but little further information furnished on the subject.

Who the originator was is not known; the system is not patented. The first approach in that direction is a plan for a portable cottage or tent, or a combination of both, published in Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Architecture*, some twenty years ago. It is more than probable, however, that the balloon frame has been known since the early settlement of the West, or after the demand for a class of buildings above the grade of a log cabin. The settlers on the prairies, remote from timber, now find, as a matter of economy, that frame buildings are the most desirable, a comfortable log cabin really costing more money; and from the fact of portable buildings or frames being prepared at the mills or larger towns, and with absolute conditions of lightness for transportation and economy in construction, shows pretty conclusively the origin of the so-called Balloon Frames—a frame that, throughout the great West, *is* almost exclusively used *in the* construction of every grade of wooden buildings, from a corn-crib to the largest railroad freight depot—adapted to sustaining heavy loads; entirely secure from lateral thrust; without a mortice or tenon or brace; exposed to all the fury of the prairie blasts, it stands, with more than 30,000 examples of every conceivable size and form, a perfect success.

So general is its use west of Lake Michigan and throughout California, that a builder of the old style of timber frame would be regarded with the same sympathy as a man who prefers to travel by stage instead of by rail.

The decreased amount of timber to be used, the whole labor of chopping, hewing and framing dispensed with; the great economy in its construction, and the ease with which any intelligent man who can lay out a right angle and adjust a plumb line may do his own building, are among its recommendations.

The moment the foundation is prepared and the bill of lumber on the ground, the balloon frame is ready to raise, and a man and boy can do all of it. The sills are generally 3 inches by 6 inches, halved at the ends or corners, and nailed together with large nails. Having laid the sills upon the foundation, the next thing in order is to put up the studding. Take a 2 by 4 stud of any length, stand it on the corner, set it plumb, and with a couple of stay laths secure it in position. Nail the stud by four large nails driven diagonally, two on each side, through bottom of stud into the sill. Continue to set up studs on end, 16 inches between centers, around the entire building, and secure each in the same manner. Pay no attention to the length, for they can be readil spliced or cut off when the time comes. Leave the necessary openings for doors and windows. Some prefer to put 4 by 4 studs alongside the window frames and for door posts, and also at the corners, but they are not necessary, unless the building be a large one. The best plan for corners, and one usually adopted, is to place two 2 by 4 studs close together, so as to form a right angle, that is, edge of one stud placed against the side of the other, so as to form a corner. Next put in the floor joists for the first floor, the ends of the joists to come out flush with the outside face of the studding; nail the joists, which are 2 by 11, one to each stud at both ends and diagonally through the edge to the sill on which they rest. Next measure the height to ceiling, and with a chalk line mark it around the entire range of studding; below the ceiling line notch each stud one inch deep and four inches wide, and into this, flush with the inside face of the studding, nail an inch strip four inches wide. This notch may be cut before putting up the the studs. If the frame be lined on the inside, it will not be necessary to notch the strip into the studs, but simply to nail it to the studding; the object of notching the studding is to present a flush surface for lathing, as well as to form a shoulder or bearing necessary to sustain the second floor; both of these are accomplished by lining inside the studding—(for small barns and out-buildings that do not require plastering, nail the strip 4 by 1, to the studding) on this rests the joists of the second floor, the ends of which come flush to the outside face of the studding, and both ends of each joist are securely nailed to each stud; the bearing of the joist on the inch strip below it is close by the stud, and the inch strip rests on a shoulder of lower side of the notch cut to receive it. This bearing is so strong that the joists will break in the center before the bearing gives way. No tenoned joist in the old style of frame will hold half the weight.

The joists being nailed securely to the side of each stud, the lateral thrust caused by heavy weight, as hay, merchandize, &c., is in the direction of the fibre of the wood.

The tensile strength of American White Pine is sufficient to sustain 11,800 pounds* for each surface inch in its cross section. Medium bar iron will sustain 60,000 lbs. per square inch of its cross section surface, so that white pine pulled or strained in the direction of its fibre is equal to nearly one-fifth of the strength of iron. If, in erecting a building, we can so use our materials that every strain will come in the direction of the fibre of some portion of the wood work, we can make inch boards answer a better purpose than foot square beams, and this application of materials is the reason of the strength of balloon frames.

When the building is designed for storage, it is customary to set an outside strip into the studding at the ends of the building on which to nail the ends of the flooring, so that the thrust of the building endways is in the direction of the fibre of the flooring, and sideways, as before stated, in the direction of the fibre of the joists.

We have now reached the second floor. A third floor, if required, is put in in the same manner. Having reached the top of the building, each stud is sawed off to an equal height; if any are too short they are spliced by placing one on top of the other, and nailing a strip of inch board on both sides. The wall plate, 1 by 4 inches, is laid flat on top the studding, and nailed to each stud; the rafters are then put on; they are notched, allowing the ends to project outside for cornice, &c. The bearing of each rafter comes directly over the top of each stud, and is nailed to it. Put in the partitions, and the balloon frame is complete, and in labor, strength and economy stands unequalled. If lined inside of the studding with common lumber, and clapboarded outside, it is beyond the reach of harm from any test within the bound of reason, and, I will venture to say, unapprochable in strength and durability by any form of the old fashiond style of frame.

This style of frame can be used with confidence for barns of all sizes, for all manner of dwelling houses, outbuildings, &c., and can be put up by anybody of the least mechanical genius. In Rural Architecture it is a good desideratum, and although ridiculed by eastern mechanics, it will assume the same importance that it has and still occupies in the West.

There are many different plans for building these frames. Some lay the first floor, and commence the frame on top of it—others, for small buildings, put in the studding 4, 6 or 8 feet apart with horizontal strips between, which is a good plan where vertical siding is used—others tenon the studs and mortice the sills—not desirable, as it injures the strength, makes more work, and hastens the decay of the timber.

A first class balloon frame should be lined, if for vertical siding, outside the studding—if horizontal siding is used, line inside; it makes the frame stiffer and the building warmer. Some line diagonally, say from center next the first floor towards extreme upper corners both ways; others line one side diagonally in one direction, and the other in an opposite direction. This makes assurance of strength doubly sure. If lined inside, nail perpendicular lath to the lining 16 inches from centers, and on this lath horizontally for plastering.

If the house be much exposed, fill in between the studding with brick turned edgeways, and laid in mortar. Put up in this manner the balloon frame building is as warm as any other known style of wooden building. No Hook and Ladder Company could ever pull it down; they might roll it end over end, like a basket, and with as little success of destroying it.

It has been thoroughly tested in every position and found fully adapted to every known want for which wooden buildings are required, mills and manufactories excepted. Buildings for storage should have timber adapted for their uses; but the cutting of mortices and tenons, and boring auger holes, thus reducing a heavy stick of timber to the strength of one very much smaller, is a decided mistake. If the rural community want stronger building at a much less price, let them adopt the balloon frame. GEO. E. WOODWARD, *Architect and Civil Engineer*, 335 *Broadway, New-York.*

*Authority, C. H. Harwell.

A NEW RACE OF CATTLE FROM AN OLD ONE.

We see it stated in some of our exchanges that a Belgian paper, the *Le Nord*, says that M. Dutrone, one of the most distinguished cattle breeders of France has succeeded, after twenty years trial, in producing a bovine race without horns which carried the first prize at the great Cattle Show of Poissine in 1854.

Mr. Dutrone probably slyly borrowed some of the Galloway blood from his neighbors in Scotland with which he beguiled his Dutch friends into the belief that he manufactured it by his superior skill in hornological operations. The paper goes and states that a cow of this species, which had been raised on the farm of the king of Belgium, at Lacken, near Brussels, was killed in the presence of the professors of the veterinary school and the surveyors of the public slaughter house. They reported that the quantity, both of suet and meat, was much more considerable than that of ordinary cattle.

As far as the suet is concerned this is characteristic of Galloways. They give more suet according to their size, and a far better quality of meat than some other breeds.

NEW TOPPING GRAPE VINES.

Many of us have grape vines which we should be glad to have changed into some other variety if it could be done expeditiously and safely. We have recently met with the description of a mode of doing this in a way new to us, if not to others, and which we shall here give our readers, that they may try the experiment if they please, another spring.

The plan is one, we believe, originated by Messrs. Bissell & Salter, enterprising and successful grape growers in Rochester, N. Y. A description of their process is given in the *Union and Advertiser* of that city, from which we make the following abstract:—We speak of it, says the editor, because we think it promises to become an eminently useful practice among our amateurs and gardeners. It is the manner in which Mr. Salter converts an old and comparatively useless vine, into a new sort, bestowing upon the recently introduced variety, all the advantages of the aged, well-rooted and long established vine. In most sorts of fruit this can be done by the ordinary process of grafting the new scion upon the old stock, but in addition to other difficulties, the grape has such a tendency to bleed that the pressure of the sap will rarely allow the scion to remain where placed, and the loss by bleeding is a serious detriment to the vine. It is done by inarching. This process of inarching is the laying of the scion of the *new* in contact with the *stock* of the old vine, without detaching the scion from its roots, or the stock from its top. It is done in this manner: the pot with the new vine is brought and set in the earth by the side of the old root. The requisite quantity of bark is shaved from the side of the stock and also of the scion; the shaved parts are then placed in contact and wound round and protected in the usual manner.

When union has taken place the scion is cut off below the junction, and the stock above, so that the old root and the new vine are one. The pot is then removed with its vine, which can be transferred to the garden without the slightest disturbance of the roots, or the least check to its growth, even if done in midsummer. Risks are almost entirely removed by this mode.

The writer adds that the scion remaining in union with its own root, is not in any danger even if union with the old vine should not take place. If union does not take place, all that has been done to the old vine, has been the shaving of a small slice of the outer bark from a little place on one side. Union is more certain because the scion is fed by the sap of its own roots and its constant nutrition is ensured until the new junction becomes perfect.

It may be also observed that the whole process is a clear gain because only the upper part of the vine is used for scions—that part which would otherwise be pruned off by the good gardener; while the moment union is perfected, you can remove the pot with the vine and transfer it to the garden uninjured. In fact, this inarching is only another mode for the purchaser to get two in one and fruit earlier than in any other way.

We will only add that should any reader of the *Farmer* feel desirous of knowing more in regard to this mode of inarching or of grape culture in general, or knowledge in regard to hardy grapes, they can obtain it by writing to Messrs. Bissell & Salter, and they will furhish it at a cheap rate.

HORSES—REMEDY FOR POLL EVIL.

The following is sent us as a valuable prescription for several of the ills that horse flesh is heir to, such as fistula, poll evil, ringbone, big head, &c.: 12 oz. of alcohol, 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine, 1 oz. of corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. of camphor gum, 1 oz. of oil of spike, 1 oz. of castile soap, 1 oz. of aqua fortis—mixed and dissolved, and applied with a swab for a day or two, and then intermixt, and apply again. Take care only to touch the part affected, and to prevent injury to the hair or hoof adjacent rub it well with grease.

We have cured bad cases of poll evil and fistula by crowding a lump of saleratus into the pipe that the disease forms to discharge the pus.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NOTE.—In treating fistula and poll evil, in this way, be sure that the saleratus touches the bottom of the "pipe." It must heal to the bottom to be sure cure. ED.

PORTLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The citizens of Portland have recently organized a Horticultural Society, which, from the intelligence and zeal of those who have taken hold of it, promises to be a successful one. It will be productive of immense benefit to that city and vicinity, and, indeed, to the whole State. There are advantages and facilities in and about the city, for prosecuting horticultural pursuits hitherto neglected, but which will now, we trust, be brought into productive action, and result in great profit as well as pleasure to those who embark in this useful, pure and sinless employment. We wish them unbounded success.

WHEAT—EIGHTY BUSHELS PER ACRE.

S. P. Mason of Walnut Creek, N. Y., tells us how he grew wheat at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. He inclosed with boards an exact rod of dry, gravelly soil, and spaded it eighteen inches deep, mixing in well-rotted clayey turf, sifted, to the amount of a cart load, and a peck of salt, half a bushel of ashes, and one pound of guano. Then marked the bed into squares of three inches, and planted, Sept. 10, one grain in a hole two inches deep in the center of each square, using nine grains to each foot, which he thinks is too thick. It came up in eight days, and by Dec. 1 it was a perfect mat, so that the ground was hidden. On this he sifted three pecks of charcoal dust, and when the snow melted off in March the wheat was very green. It was watered a little in a dry time, and harvested July 10, after the birds had taken a share, and dried, and the grain weighed 29½ pounds. He says if it had been undisturbed by birds the yield would have been full 30 pounds—that is half a bushel per rod square or at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. The seed was called "California wheat," but whether bald or bearded, white or red, he does not say. Nor does he say whether it would pay to cultivate on a large scale for 80 bushels per acre. Who can say?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Maine Farmer.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCES.—NO. 9.

MR. EDITOR:—In the sources of material wealth, developed and undeveloped, I know of no section of country of equal extent, so rich as those portions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which are washed by the waters of the Bay of Fundy. Of the agricultural capacities of the tens of thousands acres of dyked marshes, and of the stone quarries and coal pits which abound all along the coast and far back into the interior, I have already spoken. In addition to all these, there are other sources of wealth equally prolific. In the town of Windsor, N. S., there is a bed of Gypsum which yields thousands of tons annually. From this and other beds in the Province, are exported annually over 80,000 tons, worth $60,000. In Londonderry, Iron ore abounds in vast quantities, and of the very best quality. These mines have been worked to a limited extent. There is iron enough in these mountains to lay a double track railroad around the earth, and supply all the inhabitants along the line with cook stoves. To appearance, the supply is sufficient for all practical purposes for all coming time—at least for home consumption. In Hillsboro', N. B., there is now open a pit of Asphaltum, from which is manufactured Parafine oil. This pit yields 100 tons per day, and is worth, on the wharf, $15.00 per ton. The cost of taking it from the pit is $3.00 per ton, leaving $1200 per day for stock and profits. How long this pit will continue to yield so well is a question which, perhaps, a few months may answer; but there are indications of other pits in the neighborhood, and these will be found and opened when this one fails. There is another article of less value, called *shale*, which is the shale of the pure Asphaltum, and yields about 40 gallons of oil to the ton, which will be operated upon when the Asphaltum fails. It has already been demonstrated by experiments, that this coarse material will pay a large dividend, and a company is already organized to commence operations at an early day. The oil manufactured from this bituminous coal, furnishes the best and cheapest light of all the materials used for that purpose, and consequently, is fast coming into general use. Gas only can compete with it, and it is the opinion of many who have used both, that the parafine oil is less expensive even than gas. In a few years it will put out that dangerous light, the fluid, and give the poor whales and black fish a general jubilee, and the privilege of spouting without fear of the harpoon!

Such are some of the sources of wealth that abound in this section of country. Even the Bay itself is full of wealth. Its tides come rushing in with the low dull music of many waters, bringing along with them the best shad that swim the ocean. Immense quantities of these fish are taken in the nets and seines that are set for them. The past season a yankee by the name of French, from Stockton, Me., has bought all the shad for Boston market, and paid from $11.00 to $13.00 per barrel for them. From this Province alone are shipped annually to the States over $80,000 worth of shad and salmon, a large proportion of which are taken in the Bay of Fundy. Am I not right, then, in saying that the sources of material wealth in this country are equal to those of any other country? The development of these resources to the enriching of the country is quite another matter. Nearly all the ledges and quarries are in the hands of foreigners. The yankees have bought them up, and are coining money from them to take away with them, to build and enrich their own country! Still, this country receives a benefit from them. The cost of working them, adds so much to the cash of the country, and opens a market for produce as well as labor.

No observing traveller can pass through this country without noticing on every hand the evidences of prosperity and contentment. It is not a poor country. The farmers, as a class, are independent. The great majority of them own their farms, not only free from debt, but have solid cash, or its representative, in the locker. Let him who thinks Nova Scotia a poor country, just take a trip through it, as I have done, and he will change his mind, and realize that perhaps the garden of Eden was not so far west as he had supposed—that there are some faint traces of it, even in Nova Scotia. G.

CARCASSES FOR MANURE.

A reader wants to know:—

"The best and most effectual method of reducing the carcasses of dead animals to manure (1); and also with what materials it should be composed (2); and to what crops it should be applied (3); and how applied (4)?"

All of which he shall know in just six words: one, muck; two, muck; three, corn; four, in a hill.

For detail: every farmer who has, or can easily obtain swamp muck, or river mud, should always have a supply of it on hand, in which to bury every carcass to be obtained, at a cost of a cent a pound, or every parcel of spoiled meat, fish, or cheese, at a cost of two cents a pound. If you wish to hasten decomposition, add as much weight of lime as you have flesh, and cover it all one or two feet deep. If you cannot get muck, use old beds of charcoal burners and any rich soil. Failing to get muck or charcoal in any form, you can make it by burning sods and trash, or you may make your pile of sods and rich earth. If the bones are not used up in the compost, you can use them up in ashes, or in diluted oil of vitrol. Corn is the best crop to apply such strong manure to, unless you have some other rank feeding plant, such as raspberries, blackberries, grapes, asparagus, pie-plant, &c., that you want to put forward.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

KOHLRABI.

We are asked, what are its properties and uses; whether for stock or culinary purposes? Both. Just as turnips and cabbage both are, since kohlrabi is a cross between them. A bulb, like a turnip somewhat, grows at the bottom of a small cabbage-like stalk, and when cooked has a little more of the taste and properties of cabbage than it has of turnips. They are grown as easily as cabbage, and can be preserved as well, and may be cooked and eaten in the same way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Maine Farmer.

THE STUMP PULLER AND ROCK LIFTER AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been pulling a large lot of stumps and testing my machine, noticed in the 00th number of the *Farmer*. It has cost me time and money to get the sure way to construct the lifting bar, for I was determined not to let it go abroad (although I have a lot of orders), until I had given it a severe test.

I have tried cast, cut, and swedged teeth, and find it must be the latter. It has given me a good opportunity to learn how very much iron is weakened by a cut across its grain; although there is a large amount of iron uncut, the cut acts like the commencement of a fracture. I snapped, like jacktdread, two bars of Sweed's iron, welded at the ends, and riveted in the middle, which, together, measured 1½ by 1¼ inches of clear iron. The smiths who made it were confounded and astonished, that a machine so portable, and apparentiy simple, should have such tremendous power. In using it we cut no roots, but hook in at the centre, and in two or three minutes the stump is suspended over its bed, the earth is then beat off into the hole; this latter operation is all that appears to take time. The moving to and pulling the stump is quite easy. I find the machine has double the power that I represented it to have. With a slight alteration I can make it as intense as I have a mind to.

I have had an ambrotype taken of the machine among the stumps, and in the act of pulling one. It is none of your fancy pictures of a smooth piece of ground with one little stump with roots a few inches long rising out of the earth—one more laying on its side about the right size for a back-log, the projecting roots not long enough to prevent its use for that purpoce. As soon as I can get it engraved, I will send an electrotype if the *Farmer* would like to show the farmers of Maine a true picture of a stump rising by the power of two men, and opening a cavern under it 15 or 20 feet in diameter, surrounded by a lot more of the same kind interlaced and interlocked.

Also for lifting rocks on wheels or stationary, it cannot be beat. CALEB BATES.

Kingston, Mass.

NOTE. An examination of the the sketch accompanying our friends communication shows that by the principle adopted, great power is obtained in a very simple but efficient manner. We should be happy to give an illustration of it when the engraving comes to hand. ED.

VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

The use and value of charcoal are too little understood. The underlaying of stable beds with it has been found to serve an excellent purpose, as it is a sure and prompt absorbent, and renders the urine inodorous, while the excretory gases given off from the bodies of animals are taken up by it, and the atmosphere rendered sweet. Animals frequently suffer severely from the injurious effects of these gases, by which they are surrounded in badly ventilated stables. The deodorizing and disinfecting properties of charcoal may be inferred from the fact, that if a horse be enclosed in a silk bag, varnished and tied around his neck, leaving his head free to breathe the atmosphere, he will die in twenty-four hours; for the obvious reason, that gases given off from the surface of his body, which should be got rid of as fast as liberated, are kept in contact with the animal. These gases will all be absorbed by charcoal, and after its removal from the stable to the compost heap, it will continue its office of a ready absorbent, taking up the amonia, and purifying the surrounding atmosphere; and even after being transferred from thence to the field, it acts the part of an ever present chemist, never ceasing in its work while the process of decay goes on, till relieved by the wants of growing plants, which require the use of the gases created by the decomposition of the manure. All kinds of soils are improved by a union with charcoal; for while it is not itself absorbed by plants, it remains continually, to re-perform its office.

On clay soils it is employed with much advantage, rendering them more free by its admixture. It enables them to retain what would otherwise be lost by evaporation. Early freezing of soils is prevented by its presence; its dark color assists in receiving heat from the sun's rays; and the difference in texture of the old garden soils and that of the field is chiefly owing to the charcoal (carbon) arising from the decay of vegetable matter in the former. This fact accounts for the garden soils being so much darker in color than those of the field, and manures applied to dark colored soils, are for this reason much longer retained, and are more efficient than when applied where there is but little carbon. Cattle are frequently driven to the "coalings," as the charcoal hearths are called in the mountainous districts, for the early spring pasture; as around these old charcoal hearths the grass grows much more luxuriant than elsewhere; a hint sufficiently broad, one would think, to induce farmers in such districts to cart charcoal braze to their farms. Charcoal brase may be thrown on the top of a fuming dung heap, and it will absorb all the gases arising from the fermenting mass, retaining them till they are abstracted by the roots of plants. Pig-pens and privies may be effectually deodorized by its use, and should never be without a moderate sprinkling of charcoal where it can be obtained. Large quanties of the old braze of charcoal hearths where pits are burned, can be produced at railroad depots where the contents of the spark-catchers are thrown out at the end of every trip, and at distilleries, where pulverized charcoal is used in rectifying whiskey. At these places it may be obtained at a low price, and for all the purposes above named, it will be found highly valuable.—*Rural American.*

A CURCULIO REMEDY.

P. H. Perry of Collins's Center, N. Y., writes as follows:

"A gentleman lately informed me that he had raised a good crop of plums simply by spreading a heavy coat of fresh horse manure on the ground under his trees. He said it entirely prevented the ravages of the curculio, when on their account he had not been able to gather a crop of plums for years before."

WINTERING FARM HORSES.

The horse is one of the most valuable servants of the farmer. His health and comfort, and consequent ability to labor, are worthy of particular attention. Good stables, warm, but light and well ventilated, go far to promote this end. Proper care and cleanliness, and regularity in feeling, are also necessary. Hay and oats are the best and most readily available food of the horse, and are mainly depended upon for this purpose. Other grains and fodder, also roots and fruit, may sometimes be employed to advantage. Straw, cut or chopped, and meal of rye, corn or barley, or a mixture of these, wet and mixed with the straw, are frequently used with fair results. They furnish a cheaper food for horses when hay is very costly, in proportion to grains, as is sometimes the case. Carrots are the best roots for horse feed, and are thought to be of great service in promoting the health and keeping up the appetite. Potatoes and turnips are sometimes used, but they should first be cooked, and then tend to fatten rather than to strengthen a horse. Apples are readily eaten, and those who have given them to their horses speak favorably of their effects.

As a steady food for the horse, hay and oats are the best, unless particular care with other foods is given to their feeding and management by one skilled in the business. To those who employ hay and oats, we would commend an occasional change from oats to carrots, apples, etc. as such will be relished by the animal, and promote his health and power to labor. Instead of grain twice or three times a day, give one feeding of them, and try sometimes a feed of cut hay or straw and meal, for animals like to change from one kind of food to another as well as human beings.

Regularity in the hours of labor, of feeding and rest, are always desirable. Plenty of pure water should be supplied at least twice a day, and it would be of service to the horse could it be broughtto a lower temperature than merely below the freezing point. When brought in from work, warm with exertion, the horse should be rubbed down and then blanketed; but we would not blanket a horse in a good stable, as a general rule, except in extreme cold weather. When standing out of doors, while in harness, horses should be blanketed, and given a place sheltered from the wind, if possible; many horses are ruined from negligence in this respect.

In the care of horses, a few farther points may be hinted upon. A sharp-toothed curry comb is the dread of a fine-skinned horse, and the brush and straw wisp will answer the same purpose much better, if used as frequently as they should be. Mud should never be suffered to dry upon the legs of a horse; it is the cause of half the swelled legs, scratches, and other affections of the feet, with which they are afflicted. Want of air, light and cleanliness; poor hay and insufficient or indigestible food, are all fruitful sources of disease—and a proper attention to these points will be of far greater service in restoring and keeping up health and vigor, than the thousand and one medical nostrums so often relied upon. Proportion the food, in amount and character, to the nature of the service required, and your team will not fail you, but will keep in uniform order, and be ready in the spring for the steady work then called for, and so important to the prosperity of the farmer.

These hints are intended to apply mainly to working horses—to those kept upon the farm for the ordinary purposes of the same. Colts and horses not in use, will not require the same amount of care, but their comfort and thrift should receive careful attention, as their future care depends largely upon the foundation now laid.—*Country Gentleman.*

HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.

Children should be taught, from their earliest remembrance, the importance of keeping the hair clean, not so much by the use of the comb as the brush. The sorts of combs used, are fine and coarse, made either of ivory or bone; when the brush has been well used there is seldom any necessity for the fine tooth comb; and the intention of using the coarse comb is merely to disentangle the hair and prepare it for the brush. Nothing is more injurious to the skin of the head than the frequent application of the small tooth comb, the points of the teeth of which scratch and otherwise irritate the scalp, tending more than any other cause whatever to the formation of scurf. It cannot be too strictly impressed upon the minds of parents, if they would see their offspring blessed with a good head of hair, to refrain as much as possible from the use of the small-tooth comb; a moderately hard brush is quite sufficient to keep the head and hair clean, and should be used the first thing in the morning, on account of the hair being more supple at that time than any other. When children suffer from a scurfy head, the following wash used occasionally will remedy the evil at once, and will eventually cure the complaint. Take of salts of tartar, four drachms; tincture of cantharides, twenty drops; spirits of camphor twenty drops; lemon juice half a pint. Dissolve the salts of tartar gradually in the lemon juice, till the effervescence ceases; then add the other ingredients and after leaving it exposed to the air for a short time, it may be perfumed and bottled for use. This is the finest and most innocent hair-wash that can be made.—*Scientific American.*

A MAN'S force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still if his heart be full of love to the cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart-power, heart-force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a strong heart that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is right full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the thing, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power.—*Spurgeon.*

County Shows.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOCIETY.

The show and Fair of this Society was held in Farmington on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of October. The *Chronicle* states that "the attendance, notwithstanding the very annoying gale of wind which rendered it almost impossible to live unsheltered during the second and third days, was unusually large, and the interest manifested in the improved breeds of stock, in the improvements in agricultural implements, and in the various branches of agriculture as connected with the culture of the soil, was as marked as it was gratifying.

The exhibition of stock was not perhaps so large as at some previous exhibitions, but we think more creditable to the farmers of our county, and the same was frequently remarked by the best judges of stock. The exhibition of sheep, although not large, was unusually good as regards the breed and condition of the animal; and this part of our show will, we doubt not, continue to improve in proportion as our farmers find out what are the true and profitable qualities to be sought in the sheep.

The exhibition of horses was fair, indeed very creditable, when we consider the large number of these noble animals which have been carried from Franklin county during the past year—a larger number probably than from any other county in the State, and for which a large amount of money has been realized.

The department of agricultural implements was well filled with a variety of articles of nice workmanship and ingenious invention.

The grain, fruit, vegetable and dairy products, on exhibition, were displayed in good quantities. The specimens of seed corn were very nice, the rich, heavy traces bearing no evidence of early frosts and a backward season. For a season of such universal dearth of fruit, the show of apples, grapes, &c., was wonderfully large and fine.

Of dairy products there was a fair display in quantity, and much of a superior quality. The heavy firkins of rich, yellow butter, were very creditable to the dairy women of our county.

In the ladies and miscellaneous departments was the usual variety of the useful and ornamental.

The address was delivered by Mr. A. H. Abbott. It was listened to with more than usual interest for such occasions, by a larger collection of people than had at any previous time during the Fair occupied the hall or grounds, and was in every particular such an address as might have been anticipated from the learned gentleman who delivered it."

From the reports of the Committees we gather the following list of

PREMIUMS.

Full Bloods.—A. Hillman, Farmington, was awarded for best bull 4 yrs old, $3; cow, 2,50; 2 yrs old heifer, 1,50; yearling heifer, 1,50; Almon Brown, Wilton, 2 yrs old heifer, 2; bull calf, 1.

Grades.—Best 3 yrs old bull, J. W. Foster; 2d, Hiram Russ; best under 3, Nath'l Whittier, Jr.; 2d, Andrew J. Butterfield; 3d, Vinal Thompson. Best stock cow, H. B. Prescott; 2d, Sam'l Stanley; 3d, Benson Brown. Best 3 yrs old heifer, Hiram Russ; 2d, Joseph Hatch. Best 2 yrs old, H. B. Prescott; 2d, D. C. Morrill; 3d, H. Bass; 1 yr old, C. Greenwood; 2d, S. Stanley; 3d, B. Brown. A book was awarded N. Whittier, for 1 yr old heifer; to Sam'l Farmer for a cow; to David Oaks for bull calf, and to Vinal Thompson for 1 yr old heifer.

Steers.—Best 3 yrs old, E. J. Hardy, Wilton, $2; 2d, E. Chase, Jay, 1,50; 3d, John Packard, Jay, 1; gratuities to Wm Woods and Almon Brown. Best 2 yrs old, Alex Hilman, 1,50; 2d, D. C. Morrill, Farmington, 1,25; 3d, Sam'l Farmer, Temple, 1; gratuity of $1 to Sam'l Stanley for twin steers. Best 1 yr old, H. B. Prescott, New Sharon; 2d, Wm Woods, Farmington. Book worth $1 to Franklin Harris, New Sharon, best exhibition of training of steers by boy under 15.

Matched Oxen.—Best, Geo W. Luce, Industry, $2; 2d, Thomas R. Fletcher, New Sharon, 1,50; 3d, John Packard, Jay, 1.

Berees.—Best, Lorin Adams, Wilton, $2,50; 3d, Nath'l Pierce, Jay.

Town Steer Teams.—Wilton received first prem of $5 for 3 yr olds, and $4 for 2 yr olds—the only full teams presented. Gratuity of 50 cts a yoke was awarded to Farmington, for 5 prs 2 yr olds.

Town Teams of Oxen.—Best, Jay; 2d, New Sharon; 3d, Wilton; 4th, Farmington.

Working Oxen.—Best, S. Nash; 2d, E. Craig Young; 3d, Hiram Jones, all of Jay. For drawing, 1st prem, to T. E. Webster, Wilton; 2d, J. Howes, Jr., New Sharon; 3d, Eben's Chase, Jay; gratuity to Warren Voter, Jr.

Sheep.—Best fine wool buck, Jos Titcomb; 2d, Wm S. Gay; 3d, J. F. Butler. To W. S. Gay, 1st prem for fine wool ewe, also for lambs. Best coarse wool buck, James Allen; 2d, A. Hathaway, Wilton; 3d, Josiah Godding. Best coarse wool sheep, also lambs, Z. H. Greenwood.

Swine.—The only entry was by David Ingham, of Farmington, of a Pennsylvania animal, which was highly praised, and took the premium of $1,50.

Horses.—Best stallion, H. G. Eaton, $3; 2d, H. Larkin, 2; 3d, J. M. Vose, 1. Best 3 yrs. old and under, Alex. Norton, 2; 2d, J. W. Green, 1,50; 3d, C. Barker, 1. Best brood mare, H. Belcher, 2; 2d, Josiah Green, 1,50; 3d, W. F. Cilley, 1. Best 3 yrs. old colt, H. G. Eaton, Farmington, 1,50; 2d, N. Gage, New Sharon, 1,25; 3d, E. R. Weathern, Farmington, 1. Best 2 yrs. old, Mrs. Toby, Farmington, 1,25; 2d, D. S. Clifford, Temple, 1. Best 1 yr. old, J. C. Phillips, Wilton, 1; 2d, W. F. Cilley, Farmington, 75 c. Best carriage horse, C. Lovejoy, Eaton; 2d, E. K. Wethern, Eaton; 3d, C. K. Adams, breed not stated.

Trotting.—First premium, B. Baker, Farmington, for bay gelding, "Bluchер," $15; 2d, S. H. Jacobs, Skowhegan, sorrel mare, 10; 3d, H. Marble, Wilton, roan gelding "Yankee," 5. The wind blew a gale all day, and the horses could scarcely be seen in the dust. The "Norton mare," however, trotted a mile in 2.45.

Equestrianism.—First prem. to Miss Louisa Ingham, Farmington; 2d, Miss Lizzie Crowell, New Sharon; 3d, Miss Julia Sweet; 4th, Miss Mary Sweet, 10 years old.

Carriage Driving.—First prem. to Miss Susan Croswell; 2d, Mrs. Adams.

Farming Tools.—J. P. Holley, ox yoke, 75 c.; B. Baker, hay and straw cutter, 50 c.; E. K. French, mowing machine, $3; J. M. Mosher, cultivator, 50 c.; T. K. Norton, seed plow, 50 c.; other awards, but names not reported.

Dairy Products.—Best butter, Mrs. J. Titcomb; 2d Mrs. E. R. Dyer; 3d, Mrs. H. B. Prescott. Best by miss under 18, Henrietta B. Whittier, New Sharon; 3d, Mary Gould. Best cheese, Mrs. Otis Hathaway; 2d, Mrs. J. B. Morrison; 3d, Mrs. Wm. Tuck.

Bread.—Best flour bread, Mrs. Geo. Hopkins; best brown, Miss M. C. P. Weeks; 2d, Mrs. James Titcomb.

Maple Sugar.—Best, H. & J. Titcomb; 2d, Mrs. N. Woods.

Vegetables.—Best California potatoes, G. Hinckley, 25 c.; 2d, O. Gould, 20 c.; best carrots, F. Knowlton, 20 c.; best onions, J. J. York, 30 c.; 2d, H. McKeen, 25 c.; best cabbages, J. Allen, 20 c.; 2d, W. Weeks, 15 c.; best seed corn, O. Daggett, 30 c.; 2d, D. Miller, 25 c.; 3d, E. K. French, 20 c.; best display of vegetables, Nicholas Harris, New Sharon, 40 c.

Fruit.—O. Gould, Baldwin apples, 50 c., do. Spitzenbergs, 30 c.; Amos Goding, black Oxford, 40 c.; J. W. Dyer, Somerset, 50 c.; James Tuck, Dean, 50 c.; Hiram Russ, Nodheads, 30 c.; Hiram Russ, best 10 specimens, 60 c.; 2d, Wm. S. Gay, 40 c.; 3d, Amos Goding, 30 c.; Jeremiah Pease, Concord Grapes, 35 c.; J. S. Swift, Isabellas, 25 c.; Reuben Cutler, Tomatoes, 25 c.; Samuel Farmer, of Temple, Chestnuts, 25 c.

Manufactures.—Mrs. Rufus Taylor, full cloth, 75 c.; Mrs. Warren Beale, wale cloth, 75 c.; Mrs. J. C. Adams, wool flannel, 60 c.; Miss M. F. Swan, cotton and wool flanpel, 60 c.; 2d, Miss M. A. Linscott, 50 c.;

Mrs. J. Tuck, diaper, 75 c.; Miss N. P. Tufts, diaper, 50 c.; Miss M. A. Linscott, woolen yarn, 30 c.; 2d, Mrs. Otis Hathaway, 25 c.; 3d, Mrs. Jos. Butterfield, 20 c.; Mrs. Otis Hathaway, coverlid, 50 c.; Mrs. David Mitchell, quilt, 30 c.; 2d, Mrs. Benj. Barden, 25 c.; 3d, Mrs. Virgil Craig, 20 c.; Miss A. G. Higgins, bed spread, 50 c.; 2d, Mrs. Clara M. Wellman, 40 c.; 3d, Mrs. H. D. Whitten, 30 c.; Miss Harriet Gilman, carpeting, $1,50; 2d, Mrs. Calvin Pease, 1,25; 3d, Mrs. Orin Daggett, 1.

Foot Race. First prize of $2 to Levi Dakin of Wilton, 1-4th mile in one minute and two seconds; 2d, Samuel S. Harnden, Farmington, $1,50; 3d, Sylvanus Curtis, Salem, 1.

Carriages.—$2 to Benj Lowell for buggy wagon; also, 1,50 for another; 1,50 to J. H. Carville for sleigh; 1,25 to J. Lowell Jr., for ox cart; $1 to U. & A. P. Hillman, for ox cart.

Poultry.—75c to S. West for white turkeys; 50c to Z. Greenwood for black turkeys.

PISCATAQUIS CENTRAL AG. AND HORT. SOCIETY.

The exhibition of this Society was held at Dover, October 6 and 7. From the *Observer* we copy the following

PREMIUMS.

Horses.—Best brood mare to D. Demeritt, $3; saddle horse, A. M. Robinson, 2; 3 yrs old gelding, Peleg Hart, 3; 2 yrs old mare, D. Demeritt, 1; do, S. Blaisdell, 1; yearling, J. L. Robinson, 1; do, E. G. Flanders, (gratuity,) 1; pair draft horses, Lyford Dow, 3; yearling colt, D. Demeritt, 1; do, P. M. Jefferds, 1.

Cattle—Durhams.—Best bull 2 yrs old, Josiah Dow, $4; 2d do, 2 yrs old, W. D. Hoar, 3; bull calf, Byley Lyford, 2; 2d do, N. B. Fish, 1.

Herefords and their Grades.—Best bull, P. M. Jefferds, 4; 2d do, calf, E. S. Hammond, 1; 2d do, T. Blaisdell, 3; cow, E. S. Hammond, 3.

Devons and their Grades.—Best bull, F. W. Brown, $4; 2d do, J. L. Robinson, 3; best bull calf, F. W. Brown, 2; 2d do, Peter Perham, 1; best stock cow, Geo. Blake, 3; 2d do, S. Campbell, 2; best milch cow, N. B. Fish, 3; 2 yrs old heifer, N. B. Fish, 3; 2d do, S. Campbell, Reports of 1858.

Working Oxen.—Best town team, Atkinson, $6; 2d do, Wm B. Holmes, 4; 2d best pair working oxen, G. Blake, 2; best pair 3 yr old steers, I. Rowe, Jr, 2; 2d do, W. J. Smith, 1; 3d do, N. B. Fish, (gratuity) Reports 1858; best pair 2 yr old steers, I. Rowe Jr, 2; 2d do, W. J. Smith, 1; best pair matched calves, M. W. Brown, 1; 2d do, J. Dow, Reports 1858.

Draft Oxen.—Best pair W. S. Mayhew, $3; 2d do, John Arnold, 2; best disciplined oxen, Lyford Dow, 3.

Sheep, Swine, and Poultry.—Best buck, Caleb Weston, $3; 2d do, Josiah Dow, 2; best long wool buck, R. B. Gould, 3; best sow with pigs, Caleb Weston, 2; 2d do, B. Lyford, Reports 1858; best lot 10 sheep, S. H. Gower, 2.

Cheese.—Best lot cheese, Mrs L. Robinson, $3; 2d do, Mrs Geo Blake, 2; 2d do, Mrs C. Weston, 1.

Butter.—Best sample butter, Mrs Geo Blake, $3; 2d do, Mrs M. Mitchell, 2; 3d do, Mrs Chas Loring, 1. Best maple syrup, Mrs M. Mitchell, $1; 2d do, (small quantity) Frank Hart, Reports 1858.

Bread.—Best loaf coarse bread, Mrs W. S. Mayhew, 75c.

Manufacturers' Department.—Best bedstead, Henry Sewall, 50c; staple and yoke, Frank Hart, 50; specimen Dentistry, Dr. J. Grant, $1; steers yoke, M. W. Brown, 50c; one horse wagon, J. Briggs, 1.

Household Manufactures.—Best piece cotton and wool flannel, Mrs S. Greely, $1; 2d do, Mrs L. Howard, 50c; best piece wool flannel, Mrs S. Greely 1; best 10 yards fulled cloth, J. Jordan, (gratuity) 1; 2d do, Mrs Geo Blake, 50c; rag carpet, Mrs C. Weston, 1; rug, Miss Sylvia Crockett, 75c; 2d do, Mrs F. Hart, 50; 3d do, Mrs J. Osborn, 35; knit cotton bedspread, Mrs H. Douty, 50c.

Horticultural Department.—Best display of vegetables, H. Stacy, Report of 1858; specimen squashes to same, Report for 1857; specimen turnips, John Arnold, Reports 1856 and '57; largest display of vegetables to Daniel Hewett, Reports of 1855, '56, '57, and '58; good display of vegetables, Chas Loring, Reports 1857; display of tomatoes, H. Stacy, Report 1857; good display vegetables, F. Hart, Report 1858; basket ruta bagas, O. Brown, Reports 1857; display of vegetables, &c., C. H. & G. Chandler, Reports of 1857 and '58.

Plowing.—Horse team, Simon Crockett, do, Jas Chandler, each 2 copies Reports and $1; ox team, P. M. Jefferds, do, W. B. Holmes, do, Dan'l Hutchinson, do, Wm Gilman, L. Robinson, do, Wm S. Mayhew, each, 2 copies Reports and $1.

THE TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON. It will probably surprise some of our readers to learn that there is west of the Mississippi a territory of Jefferson. If it were not for the three years disturbances in Kansas and the chronic rebellion in Utah, we might call this the first fruits of popular sovereignty. It seems that the bill to organize the territory of Colona out of the western part of Kansas having failed in the last Congress, the people of that region, nothing daunted, have taken the matter into their own hands, have organized a provisional government, named their territory Jefferson, established its capital at Auraria, elected a Legislature and Governor, and have fairly set up in the business of governing on their own account,—as according to modern doctrines they have an inalienable right to do. The legislature met on the 7th and the Governor, R. W. Steele, delivered his message, of which a copy was sent to the New York *Times* by a correspondent. The message describes the history of the territory and informs the legislature of its duties cautioning it also against excessive legislation, the most noticeable point in the document being the assertion of the Governor to the legislature that the eyes of the Union are upon them. The new territory has gone so far as to elect its delegate to Congress, who will present his credentials at the approaching session, and as this new community is a free one, this will probably add one more to the long list of exciting subjects before Congress.—*Boston Advertiser.*

GENERAL SCOTT'S VALET. The General's valet is no inconsiderable personage, although he is a foil to his master—one is a giant, the other a dwarf. The latter hovers around the General as a wasp does around a cow. Why great men should thus secure such puny efforts I know not, but our dwarf is a consequential personage. He dresses the General; buzzes around him with a whisp; dusts him off, seizes his hat, and brushes up the General's few remaining gray hairs; wipes the nap of the hat, replaces the same, and the whole duty is conducted in silence. These attentions are repeated three or four times a day, and the General takes the same as a matter of course. He never replies or thanks—it is a matter of course—and the little tiger, with his gray military cap and garrote collar, struts around as important an individual as any one on board.—*Corr. Alta California.*

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Governor of the State of South Carolina is reported by the newspapers as using the following words in his address to the Legislature:—

"If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union, we can form a confederacy with ability to protect itself against any enemy and which will command the respect and admiration of the world." He then recommends such measures as will obtain the co-operation of southern States in concentrated action in defence of the institutions whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the government passing into the hands of their enemies. The election of a Republican President, he says, will settle the question of their safety in the Union.

TIT FOR TAT. A late foreign paragraph stated that the French soldiers taken prisoners on the 21st of August were all burnt alive by the Moors, and the French troops were burning to revenge the outrage. These troops, says an exchange, should be burning with shame to think that their countrymen first set the example of horrid barbarity to the Moors in 1845. History will not forget to chronicle that Col. Pelessier, who has since been a Marshal of France, and is now the Duke of Malakoff, roasted alive a large party of Arabs in a cave where they fled for shelter. Five hundred poor wretches were thus ruthlessly tortured to death.

MOUNT VERNON. The New York *Post* states that the whole amount necessary to complete the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate has been secured by the ladies' association of which Miss Cunningham is the head, but that she hesitates to pay over the last instalment and take the title, because she and her associates will then have the responsibility and charge of keeping the property in order and making repairs, without funds for the purpose.

The *Post* thinks, now that the fund for the purchase have been secured, that an appeal to the wealthy for funds to manage the estate will be readily responded to.

A VIRGINIA MOVEMENT. The merchants of Richmond, it is said, propose to put themselves to some little inconvenience in order to get goods from abroad. They recently held a meeting and pledged themselves from and after the 1st of January, not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods should be shipped to James river when practicable.

☞ Fourteen youths, implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30 pound shot at their feet and quietly thrown into the Bosphorus.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1859.

REMOVED.

The printing office of the *Maine Farmer* has been removed to new quarters in the brick edifice owned by RUSSELL EATON, Esq. situated at the west end of Kennebec Bridge. We have under us, the apothecary store of Dorr & Craig, and also the Freeman's Bank, which insures us a healthful and sound financial basis. The new locality is superior to the old in respect to air, and light, and look out, and customers will be obliged to mount but one short flight of stairs to reach us. The power press of the *Farmer*, which finds its labors increasing daily, has found it profitable to dispense with steam as a motive power, and is to be driven by an Ericsson caloric engine, which is the pioneer of its kind in this vicinity, and operates without danger from explosion. We can now dispense truth to the million without obstruction, and the publishers will be happy to hold levees daily in their new counting room, an annual visit to which by each and all the good people of this state can be made the occasion of mutual pleasure and profit between printers and public.

FISH RAISING IN MAINE, AND FACTS ABOUT PICKEREL.

We have not heard with what success the few, very few who have made any efforts in our State to raise fish in ponds or reservoirs have had during the past season. Perhaps it is thought by some that it would be a waste of time and labor to try the process of rearing fish by what may be considered artificial means, in a country like ours, where the ponds and streams are so numerous and also well stocked with fish which propagate and grow up without any care or attention from man. Perhaps it is, and yet there are many situations where, by a very little care and preparation, the supply of many kinds of fish might be trebled.—This has been the case wherever any persistent trial has been made by those who understand the habits and wants of the fish they cultivate. This latter knowledge is as essential to success as the having good water for them. There are also many situations where there is water, but where there are no fish of any kind, where by a very little outlay they might be furnished and accommodated and a supply soon be had for domestic purposes.

This has been the case in other States, and complete success has attended the efforts made to introduce and keep up a supply of this species of game. The experiments of others, every year, add to the general stock of knowledge in this branch of industry, and various treatises have appeared which give valuable instruction and directions for following the business profitably.

We should be happy to receive communications from any person or persons in Maine who have done any thing in this business, detailing their successes or failures.

Mr. Pell of New York has paid a great deal of attention to the culture or raising of fish and has expended much time, labor and money on his farm, in the construction of ponds and preparation of streams, for the accommodation of different species of fish. He has also furnished the New York State Agricultural Society with an essay on the subject from his pen, for which he was awarded a prize of one hundred dollars. It is full of interesting and valuable instruction. He gives the private character, if we may so call it, of several species of fish, showing them up in various aspects. The pike, or pickerel, he makes out to be a genuine Ishmaelite among fish. If his *hand* is not against those of his fellows, his snout is. He is ready to grab any thing, and will gobble down ducks, geese, rats, serpents, pigs and young fish of any sort or kind it can get down its maw. Mr. Pell, however, says he has tamed them and made them quite gentlemanly. He says he has known a pike attempt to swallow a fish too large for his throat which stuck by the way, and he had to carry it about in this position until the portion swallowed was digested and the parts separated. Frogs, he says, are particularly liked by this voracious eater, but the frog will always give battle, and will sometimes mount upon his head, where it becomes a troublesome customer, placing its fore claws in the corner of his eyes and clinging to him with its hind legs. If this position be well taken it is impossible for poor pikey to dislodge it until the frog is willing to depart, which it usually consents to do when the fish approaches near enough to the shore to enable it to leap upon it.

Mr. Pell says that pike are rapid growers, making eight inches the first year—ten the second—fourteen the third, and twenty the fourth. He also states his belief that an acre of pond would yield, if stocked to pickerel, more profit than a ten acre lot under ordinary cultivation.

DR. POMROY. The Boston papers last week published a statement respecting this gentleman which occasioned general astonishment and profound regret. The statement, as we find it in the *Courier*, is in the following form:

While Dr. Pomroy was absent from this city a short time since, the letters received at the Missionary House, directed to him, [he was one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions] were opened by one of the under secretaries, as most of them relate to the business of the Mission. Among those opened were some which tended to criminate Dr. Pomroy, showing that he had either been guilty of criminal acts which would destroy his moral character, or that he was the victim of a conspiracy to extort money. The letters were returned to the envelopes, and placed upon Dr. Pomroy's desk to await his return. On his return he saw that the contents of the letters were known, and he at once made a statement to the other Secretaries of what he averred were the facts in the case, and requested them to present that statement to the Prudential Committee. This was done, and Dr. Pomroy himself then went before the committee and made the same statement, which was in substance as follows: Some time since, while walking out in the evening, he was accosted by a well dressed female, and, at her request, accompanied her to her home. While in the parlor conversing with her, a man came in, and under the threat of exposure forced him to sign a note for $500, which he did, and subsequently paid it. A short time after he was enticed by another female into another house, and there two men assailed him and forced him to sign another note for $500, which he subsequently paid. Another woman, by the representation that she had a dissipated husband and destitute children, enlisted his feelings, and he opened a correspondence with her, and subsequently paid $500 to get his letters back, which he did, and destroyed them. He admits these statements to be true, and has placed his resignation in the hands of the Prudential Committee.

Dr. Pomroy had been some twelve years Secretary of the Board. Previously he was pastor of a Congregational Church in Bangor in this State, and one of the most prominent of our clergymen.

The statement of the *Courier* does not completely implicate Mr. Pomroy in criminal contact, but the fact that he was the second time enticed into a strange house and victimized and afterwards induced to commit himself to a correspondence which he was glad to pay $500 to suppress, makes a horrible abatement in the confidence which a lengthened life of ostensible piety had well establish in the minds of men. If this shame has overtaken him on account of guilt, it is just that, at last, his reputation should shrink to accordance with his character. If, as all men should hope, he is simply the victim of wicked artifice, he is culpably involved for not more carefully guarding a reputation, the loss of which carries with it so much of reproach to the christian profession.

☞ MR. S. N. WATSON, the President of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, whose complaint to us we published several weeks ago with a remark or two of our own, is anxious to have more words printed about the matter, and accordingly some time ago prepared a long statement to the public which he wished us to insert. Thinking the columns of the *Maine Farmer* could be more profitably employed than by controversy over the subject of his communication, we declined to publish his statement. But as he feels aggrieved, and is doubtless firmly convinced that the Society has been injured by us, we yield so far to his feelings as to refer to the matter again, and state his grievance in terms much briefer than he employs, but ample for the purpose.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec Agricultural Society were advertised, by post-bills printed in this office, to be held in Readfield, October 11, 12 and 13. Stock was to be on the ground October 11, but the part of the exhibition which constituted the Fair was not intended to be ready for the public until the second day, that is, on the 12th. But the printed bills announced that it would be ready on the 11th. To correct this error, the Society issued an advertisement stating that the Fair would not be ready for exhibition till Oct. 12. The *Maine Farmer*, construing this notice as having reference to the Show and Fair, whereas it referred to the Fair alone, on the week before the time for exhibition stated that the Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec Society would be held in Readfield October 12 and 13. Now Mr. Watson believes that this editorial statement deceived the people of the County so that large numbers of them staid away on the 11th day of October, and the first of the exhibition, and kept back their stock, to the great damage of the Society.

This is the amount of his charge against the *Farmer*. We here and thus give him the benefit of a statement of it as completely, we think, as his long communication would do.

This statement ought to satisfy friend Watson, especially as we forbear to make other reply to it than simply to refer to what we said in the outset. Whether it is satisfactory or not, we cannot surrender our own judgment in the matter to his, and come to believe that the Society's disappointment in its show and receipts, which we sincerely regret, is to be attributed chiefly to that editorial statement. Any body who wishes to believe that that statement caused the mischief referred to, is at liberty to do up as much hard thinking as he can against the *Farmer*. This is as much as we can in conscience say to please our friend Watson, and must be final so far as we are concerned in regard to the entire matter.

SOLDERING SHEET IRON. The following directions for soldering sheet iron may be new to some who are engaged in the tinning and sheet iron business, and to those it will be valuable. We take it from an article communicated to the *Rural New Yorker* by a writer who recommends sheet iron eaves, gutters or conductors. These, he says, if painted with oil and lead or gas-tar put on when the iron is a little warm, will not rust, and he gives the following mode of soldering the ends of the iron together. Bright clear edges of iron can be soldered, but he says it is better, after being made bright, to apply sal ammoniac or chloride of zinc to the edges. The sal ammoniac can be applied by wetting it and rubbing it on the brightened parts—then sprinkle on a little resin, and the soldering is as easy as of tin. Chloride of zinc may be used instead. It may be prepared thus: "Put into a phial or bottle a handful of zinc—old sheet zinc cleaned will do. Pour upon it a half of a gill—or a gill of muriatic acid, (sometimes called hydrochloric acid,) with three or four times as much water. The bottle should remain unstopped until the effervescence ceases. In a few hours it will be fit for use." It should be applied by rubbing a stick wet with it over the parts to be soldered, and the iron thus wet with it can be soldered as well as if wet with sal ammoniac.

THE WINTHROP HOUSE. Ephraim Ballard of Augusta has recently become the proprietor of the Winthrop House in Winthrop. We agree with the *Age* which says: "The travelling public may rely upon good, gentlemanly treatment, and moderate charges, under the management of Mr. Ballard. He will make his guests feel at home."

EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

The preparations for the execution of John Brown were very elaborate. The accounts represent that the town was guarded by 2500 men; cannon were planted before the Court House and jail, and in all the approaches leading to the town. For several days prior to the execution, every person entering the town was obliged to give an account of himself and undergo surveillance. All suspected persons were driven away. We copy the following details from the telegraphic reports to the associated press:

"The prisoner was brought out of jail at 11 o'clock, Dec. 1. Before leaving, he bid adieu to all his fellow-prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He was led to believe that they were ripe for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the Sheriff he was ready. His arms were pinioned, and, with a black slouch hat on, and the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful.

As he came out, the six companies of infantry, and one troop of horse, with Gen. Taliaferro and his entire Staff, were deploying in front of the Jail, whilst an open wagon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him.

He looked round and spoke to several persons he recognized, and walking down the steps, took a seat on the coffin-box along with the jailer, Avis.

He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off, flanked by two files of riflemen, in close order.

On reaching the field, the military had already full possession.

Pickets were stationed, and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position but that assigned them.

Through the determined persistence of Dr. Rawlings, of *Frank Leslie's*, the order excluding the press was partially rescinded, and they were assigned a position near the Major General's Staff.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, he thanked them for their kindness.

The cap was then put on his face, and the rope around his neck.

Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me—I cannot see."

The rope was adjusted, and the military order given "Not ready yet."

The soldiers marched, countermarched, and took position as if an enemy were in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes.

The prisoner standing all the time, Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown said—"No, not tired—but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary."

He was swung off at 15 minutes past 11.

A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles was seen, then all was quiet.

The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease until 35 minutes had passed.

The body was then cut down, placed in a coffin, and conveyed, under military escort, to the depot, where it was put in a car, to be carried to the Ferry, by a special train at 4 o'clock.

All the arrangements were carried out with a precaution and military strictness that was most annoying.

The general conviction everywhere entertained was that the excitement about the rescue was an egregious hoax.

Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of the weapons if recovered, to his widow and children.

BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW PRISONERS.

Sheriff Campbell bid the prisoner farewell in his cell, the latter returning thanks for the Sheriff's kindness, and speaking of Capt. Pate as a brave man.

The prisoner was then taken to the cell of Copeland and Green. He told them to stand up like men and not betray their friends. He then handed them a quarter each, saying he had no more use for money, and bid them adieu.

He then visited Cook and Coppie, who were chained together, and remarked to Cook—"You have made false statements." Cook asked—"What do you mean?"

JOHN BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE.

The interview between Brown and his wife, Dec. 1 lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until near 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Tallialiaferro informed her that the time had elapsed, and she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and, with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off, Capt. Moore, of the Montgomery Guards accompanying her.

The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one, rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was for a few moments, quite overcome, but Brown was firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure.

There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon, or strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailer.

A strict watch was kept over them during the time they were together. At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure either feigned or real, that was surprising.

I learn from Capt. Moore that she rather repelled all attempts on his part to express sympathy with her under her afflictions. She resented the idea that Capt. Brown had done anything to deserve death or to attaint his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust.

She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows she said had no terrors for her or for him. She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separate, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged. The character of the interview may be judged to some extent from his conversation with Capt. Moore, which took place previous to it.

I learn from Capt. Avis, the jailer, that the interview between the prisoner and his wife was characteristic of the man, and the direction given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament.

Gen. Taliaferro was also present, and Capt. Brown urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting, they kissed and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood, embraced, and she sobbing, for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments, and then prepared to depart.

BROWN CONTENT WITH HIS FATE.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but, as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said that he desired no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold, from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow creatures—that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul, than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 4.

Six Companies of the Richmond and Wheeling Military have been ordered home, and about one fourth of the members of the other Companies have obtained furloughs for ten days, to return before the 16th, to attend the other executions. A military force will thus be kept up and martial law be enforced throughout the country. The excitement has greatly abated, though there is a great feeling of insecurity in the rural districts.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING. This distinguished writer died at his residence at Sunny Side N. Y. on the 28th ult. aged 77. We copy from the Boston *Atlas* of the 29th ult. the following notice of the deceased:

His father was a merchant in New York city, a Scotchman by birth, and his mother was an English woman. The place where Washington Irving was born was on Williams street, in the vicinity of the Old Dutch Church, a region then occupied by private residences, but long since given up to ware-houses. At the age of twenty, he commenced his literary career by writing miscellaneous articles for newspapers and periodicals, and six years later he produced the "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbock," a work which at once gave him an celebrity. It was this charming work which gave him an introduction to Sir Walter Scott, and it was so much admired by him that he read it aloud in his family and, as he says, they all laughed over it until their sides were sore. It was ten years after the Knickerbocker appeared, before the Sketch Book was published, and since then his more voluminous works have appeared at intervals of a few years, until his last, which was his Life of Washington.

Mr. Irving first turned his attention to the law and afterwards with his brothers became a member of a commercial firm which failed, while he was in England, after which his attention was turned exclusively to letters. He remained in Europe seventeen years, and returned to America in the fullness of his fame, in 1832, having been successively connected with the American Legation to London and Minister to Madrid. Even then nearly thirty years ago, he enjoyed a reputation such as no literary man in America has ever enjoyed. He was received in New York with great demonstrations and was entertained with a dinner and other marks of respect, and many other cities hastened to proffer honors to him. Since this he has written other works which have added to his reputation until he was unquestionably the first literary man in America.

The funeral services of Washington Irving took place at Tarrytown, on Thursday. All business was suspended in the town during the day, every store being closed, while every house was draped with emblems of mourning.

Many distinguished literary men were present. It is estimated that over five thousand persons took a last look at the face of the deceased in the church, passing in at one door and out at the other.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. Congress assembled Dec. 5. In the Senate, Mr. Mason of Va., introduced a resolution, which will probably afford a topic of lengthened discussion.

In the House, one vote was taken for Speaker, without result, after which that body adjourned. Of the 237 members but 229 seem to have voted. The administration democrats have 93 members; Bocock, their nominee, received 86 votes. The republicans have 113 members; they made no nomination, but divided their votes between Sherman and Grow, who, together, got 109 votes. Of the 23 South Americans, Boteler of Virginia, received 14 votes, and there were 20 scattering votes. We have no further date for speculation.

For particulars see Congressional summary.

THAT "CURIOUS WELL." On the best of authority, as we supposed, we sometime ago published a statement of the discovery in South China of a subterranean pond of water, by a man who was digging for a well. The statement excited the curiosity of one of our subscribers down east, who, failing to get satisfactory answers to his letters, at length started off on a tour of personal investigation. He says he reached South China and traveled all round it with great circumspection lest he might slump through, and at last succeeded in mastering the precise facts. Instead of a pond of water, the supposed discovery of which had alarmed the well digger and his neighbors, the bottom consisted of soft clay, of sufficient consistence to support a wooden frame work and bottom; and that after this had been properly sunk the work of stoning the well was commenced and concluded without interruption. South China, our present informant says, breathes freer and deeper, having no apprehension of sudden acquaintance with a "vasty deep;" and our curious friend, satisfied with getting at the truth in the bottom of a real well, goes home to make, as he says, a leather medal for somebody. Again we say, "All is well that ends *well*."

A CHESS LIBRARY. Prof. George Allen of the university of Pennsylvania, it is said, has a library devoted to the game of chess, which numbers over six hundred volumes, a large portion of which are rare and costly works—many of them long since out of print—such as the treatise of Costa, published in 1478; Damiano, 1512; Jacobus de Cessolis, Ruy Lopez, and other eminent writers on the game. It is a fact known to antiquaries that the first English book printed in England was a work on Chess, published by Caxton, in London, in the year 1492. The game of chess, if moderately indulged in and as a relaxation from sober cares may be well enough. And so may draughts, backgammon, fox and geese, or jack straws. But the possession of such a library implies a passion for inutility which, in a cultured gentleman whose time is worth something, is utterly incomprehensible!

JOHN BROWN DEMONSTRATIONS. The day on which John Brown was executed was marked by manifestations of sympathy for him in various parts of the country. In Boston the colored men closed their places of business and held meetings. A large meeting was held in Tremont Temple and addressed by S. E. Sewell, W. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. John Pierpont, R. P. Davis, Freeman Clarke and others. Meetings were also held in Milford, Fitchburg, and Watertown; also in Providence, R. I. In New Bedford a meeting was held and stores and streets draped in mourning. In Lowell a church bell was taken from its place, drawn through the streets, and tolled in memory of Brown. Bells were tolled in Plymouth, Concord, N. H., Biddeford and Gardiner, Me. These accounts are gathered from the telegraphic wires, and afford a partial representation of the commotion caused in the New England States by the execution.

A DESPERADO. The Massachusetts papers say that a young man named Webster Wheeler, belonging in Windham, Me., but who has been for some time past in the chair business in Templeton, Mass., lately plotted to waylay and rob a jeweler of Fitchburg, Mass., named Wm. Barker, who was in the habit of going home from his shop late at night. Wheeler disclosed his plot to a roommate, who informed the police, and Wheeler was arrested just as he was preparing to strike down Mr. Barker with a club.

ANOTHER ARTIC EXPLORATION. The Boston *Journal* states that Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Surgeon of the Kane expedition purposes to head an expetion to the North pole next spring, and that he has the encouragement of the leading scientific societies of the United States. He wants $30,000 to cover needful expenses.

A STATUE. Paul Akers, the well known sculptor of Maine, has received an order for a monumental statue of Commodore Perry. The statue is to be the gift of August Belmont to the Central Park of New York. It is to be executed in bronze or marble. Mr. Belmont is the son-in-law of the Commodore.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature is well filled with selections from the British Quarterly, Frazers', Blackwood, Eclectic Review, Bentley's, National, Leisure Hour and Chambers' Journal. The Life and Times of Metternich, Hurry and Leisure, Dream of the Dead, Protestestantism in Austria, The Unknown Knight, Leaders of the Reformation, Blunders of Vision, Teneriffe, Astronomical Expedition, Mountaineering, New Curiosities of Literature, True Promethean Fire, Perils of the Bush, The Vienna Death Bringer, Wife's Distresses, Great and Little Whitton, The Worn Wedding Ring, together with notices of the lives of Dr. James W. Alexander, Luther, Melancthon, Pomeranus and Cruciger, comprise the articles in the number, which is illustrated by two excellent mezzotint engravings, giving portraits of those celebrities. The Eclectic is published monthly by W. H. Bidwell, editor, 5 Beekman Street, New York. Price $5 per year.

THE CHESS MONTHLY. This is the title of a beautifully printed little magazine, published by W. C. Miller, 49 Nassau st., New York, and devoted exclusively to the game of chess. It is edited by Paul Morphy and Daniel W. Fiske, assisted by Eugene B. Cooke, a fruitful chess strategist, who has exclusive charge of the Problem department. Mr. Fiske admirably sustains the literary department. Mr. Morphy is generally regarded as the strongest player that ever touched a piece, and his most interesting games are all published in the Monthly, together with those of other masters, carefully annotated by him. The magazine is also amply furnished with chess intelligence and chess instruction. Price $3 per annum, three copies for $5, five copies for $10. A new volume, being the third of the series, will be commenced in January.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. The October number of this whig quarterly has the following table of contents: Bain's Psychology; A Visit to England in 1775; Sir Emerson Tennent's Ceylon; Carlyle's Frederic the Great; The Graffiti of Pompeii; The Virginians; The Italian Campaign of 1859; Unpublished Correspondence of Madame du Deffand; Senior's Journal in Turkey and Greece; Secret Organization of Trades.

This quarterly—the London, conservative—the North British, free church—the Westminster, liberal, and Blackwood's Monthly Magazine, tory, are regularly re-published (from advanced sheets) by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold St., New York. Price $3 a year each; or Blackwood and any one of the four $5; the four and Blackwood $10. The possession of these reviews is essential to keeping the run of British literature.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November has the following articles: The French on Queen Mary; Vaughan's Revolutions in English History; Part IX of The Luck of Ladysmede; Part III of Capt. Speke's Discovery of the supposed Source of the Nile; A Week in Florence; The Idylls of the King; Allied Operations in China; The Future of India and her army.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS for 1860, No. 6, with 180 engravings, has been issued by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y. It is filled with the best practical suggestions for the farmer and horticulturist, being the work of J. J. Thomas, one of the editors of the Albany Cultivator. The work is well worth the 25 cts. asked for it. Send the postage stamps and get it.

For the Maine Farmer.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

On the evening of Nov. 15th, I attended an exhibition given by a High School in Wayne, taught by Mr. G. Cochrane. Although, as I was informed, it was the second time the school ever took part in an exhibition, it was certainly a splendid performance. It took place at the F. W. B. Church, which was densely crowded. Besides single declamations, there were several dialogues, all of which were performed with credit to those taking part in them. Several misses took parts, which made the exercises more various and interesting. The close attention paid by the audience, and occasional applauses, gave evidence that all were highly pleased with the youthful performers.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

☞ The bear stories thicken upon us. A bear was started up in New Gloucester Thanksgiving day, and was followed into Danville and Lisbon, and fired at twice. Sometime during Monday Bruin re-crossed the river at Danville, and was at last killed near Pownal Corner, Monday afternoon.

Another was recently caught in Livermore after two or three days chase. He was hotly pursued by several men who gave him quite a number of good shots, some of which passed through his vitals, but he managed to get away from them. Subsequently he was overtaken, and being a little the worse from the attention he received the day previous, was easily dispatched. He measured six feet and six inches from tip to tip, and was apparently very old.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MAYFLOWER, OF BATH. Intelligence has been received of the loss of ship Mayflower, Capt. Hoyt, of Bath, which was wrecked on the night of Nov. 8, on the rocks near Corduan, France. She sailed from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 17, for Bordeaux. The first accounts represented the total loss of the crew, but we are now happy to learn that Capt. H. and all his men were taken off and carried into Bordeaux, but the vessel is a total loss.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS. It becomes those who are in the habit of taking much money to exercise unusual carefulness against counterfeits. The banks of Philadelphia were victimized during the last fortnight to the amount of $20,000, and many other cities of the Union have suffered to a less extent.

☞ The Atlantic Ocean laughs at three great failures of recent date; each of which had heralded wondrous triumphs over, under, and upon the mighty deep—the balloon that did not go up, the cable that did go down, and the big steamer that was no go.

IRON SNOW SHOVELS. Wooden snow shovels are pretty things to look at, but for service, commend us to one of A. D. BROWN'S Iron ones, broad as a banner, light as a lady's fan, that almost goes of itself and makes the deepest snow drift a trifle.

☞ See the advertisement of "an Agent Wanted" to sell Melodeons and Pianos. A good chance to do a pleasant work.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY IN EMBDEN. Wm. Witham was taken before justice French, in Solon, on Thursday last, on a charge of assault with intent to kill. It seems that Witham had had some trouble with his wife and they had separated and she has gone to her father's, Mr. Joseph Boynton, who lives in Embden. On Wednesday last Witham called at the house of his wife's father and rapped—he asked one of the sons, who came to the door, for the old gentleman. Mr. Boynton went immediately to the door, when Witham told him he had come to kill him and his wife; that he was also going to kill his own wife, at the same time presenting the muzzle of a rifle he held in his hands. Mr. Boynton caught hold of the rifle and turned it away and endeavored to take it from him. In the scuffle the rifle went off, but without doing any damage, although the family had come out of the house and were very near. Witham was bound over to appear at the next session of the S. J. Court, and for want of bail was committed to jail at Norridgewock.—*Somerset Spectator.*

MEXICO. It requires a sharp look-out to keep the run of affairs in Mexico. The channels of information are as disordered as the government itself. We append the following paragraphs for what they are worth. The first is from the *N. Y. Tribune*, the others from the telegraphic wires:

The sudden departure of Miramon from the capital, of which so much was made in former accounts, instead of having any connection with the doings of Marquez, seems to have been prompted by the approach toward Queretaro of a strong Liberal force led by Doblado. Miramon put himself at the head of the church troops in that vicinity, and with his usual good fortune, appears to have gained a decided victory. The story that Guanajuata had fallen into the hands of the Liberals appears to have been without any foundation, as according to the latest accounts, Degollado, the commander-in-chief of the Liberals, was concentrating forces for a march upon that city. While the Church party thus appear at least to have held their own toward the north, it is stated that, in addition to the recent defeat of the forces of Vera Cruz, the Liberal forces in Oaxaca had been dispersed by Cobos, in consequence of which, that State had fallen into the hands of the Church party. The position of the Liberals seems to have been regarded at Vera Cruz as not very encouraging, and a rumor prevailed there that Juarez was about to ask the armed intervention of the United States. There are also reports of a blockade of Vera Cruz by the French, and that Miramon intended to open Alvarado as a port of entry, while he directs a new attack against Vera Cruz. We are not aware of any pending quarrel between Juarez and the French that could lead to a French blockade of Vera Cruz, but it is no doubt Miramon's intention, if he can find the means, to make a new effort during the winter to take that city.

A letter from Panana to the *Times* states that a battle had been fought at Tepec, Mexico, between the conservatives and liberals. The latter under Greneral Coronado, were defeated with the loss of 400 killed, Gen. C. being among the number. Loss of conservatives unknown. The liberals fled to Mazatlan.

Coronado imprisoned the British Consul at Mazatlan for refusing to pay duty on the specie, which had been smuggled from the port by the steamship Calypso, but the commander of the Amythyst released him and blockaded the port, seizing two cotton ladened ships.

The liberal party at Mazatlan had refused to recognize the American Consul, until the arrival of the St. Marys, when all difficulties will be settled.

New Orleans, Nov. 29. Advices from City of Mexico to the 19th have been received. The constitutionalists lost at Queretaro 21 cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Alvarez Tapia and an American officer; the latter was shot against the remonstrance of the British Minister.

A battle occurred at Tudanango, in which 400 men were killed and half the town burned. The Liberals were victorious.

It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robels and Miramon—Juarez to be provisional president at Mexico, and the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the laws confiscating the church property to be annulled.

Washington 1st. The Tennessee's mails which arrived here today brought a letter from an entirely reliable source saying that the cabinet of the Liberal government of Mexico are united in their views, and that there is every reason to believe that they will agree to the pending treaty with the United States. So hopeful is the writer that he adds it will be received in this country soon after the meeting of Congress. There is no truth in the newspaper report that Juarez intends asking for immediate American armed intervention. A rumor was, however, prevalent at Vera Cruz, just before the Tennessee left, that the Miramon government was about to make overtures to our own, but its truth was strongly doubted.

No expectation is entertained by the Administration that Mr. McLane can make a treaty in Mexico or enter into any satisfactory arrangement.

The President considers an armed intervention necessary for the protection of our citizens and a precautionary measure to anticipate a seizure by some other nation before a total disruption.

England has intimated a willingness to our possessing Mexico leaving the payment of her debt to future contingencies.

The London *News* of the 5th inst., remarks that the imports of Mexico present usually the value of $15,000,000 annually, while the exports are formed chiefly of the gold and silver, either realized from mines in the country, or sent in transit through it. Such is, in few words, the commercial position of Mexico. Agriculture, meanwhile, is so neglected that three fourths of the soil lies without cultivation, as much from a want of men as money. This points to the truth that under a firm and free government Mexico might be colonized with great advantage; and its resources would probably then bear the gradual influx of another eight million.

CANADIAN FEDERATION. For a considerable time past, a project has been mooted in the Canadas for substituting a federative union of Upper and Lower Canada instead of the existing government, reserving to each Province a separate administration of State affairs. This project has just received the indorsement of a convention of five hundred delegates from all parts of Upper Canada, including some twenty-five or more of the Opposition members of the Canadian Parliament.

The New York *Tribune* makes the following statement of the matter:

"The union of the two Canadas into one Province, and the introduction of the so-called system of responsible government, quited for the time the violent political agitation by which those changes had been preceded, and which had even reached the extremity of civil war. Indeed, they totally extinguished several of the political grievances of which the Canadians had most bitterly complained. But owing to the two different elements of which the population of the two Provinces is composed, the union, at the same time that it extinguished the old complaints, gave rise to new ones. It was deemed necessary, in order to maintain a balance of power between the French and Roman Catholic population of Canada East on the one hand, and the British and Protestant population of Canada West on the other, to provide, as one of the terms of the union, that each of the two sections should have an equal number of members in the Provincial Parliament. This has been, from the beginning, a subject of bitter complaint—first, on the part of the inhabitants of Canada East, so long as that was the more populous Province; and, since the preponderance of numbers has changed, on the part of the inhabitants of Canada West. The great cry of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament has lately been for representation according to population; and the Opposition has become almost a sectional one, being almost exclusively composed of Western members. Another project has been to require that the Ministry, in order to maintain themselves, should have not merely a majority of the Parliament, but a majority of the members of each section. The scheme, however, as suggested in the resolutions of the Convention, did not assume a very positive shape. That body merely declared itself in favor of the formation of two or more local governments, to which should be committed all matters of a local character, and of "some joint authority," to be charged with matters necessarily common to both sections. It appears from the debates that some of the members of the Convention were in favor of having four Provinces instead of two, of which the respective capitals should be Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Hamilton, or some more western town. There were also serious differences of opinion as to the constitution of the proposed Federal Government, some wishing to assimilate it to our existing National Government, and others favoring a plan more like the old Confederation. The only thing specifically agreed to on this point was that the Colonial Government ought to be constructed on the principle of representation in proportion to population.

One noticeable thing in the debates was that the idea of annexation to the United States, once very current in Upper Canada, seems now to have few if any supporters."

BANGOR LUMBER MARKET. Amount of lumber surveyed in Bangor from January 1st to December 1st, 1859, compared with the amount surveyed in 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Green Pine,	60,875,020	56,230,129	73,054,637
Dry Pine,	14,941,025	13,223,715	10,424,752
Spruce,	56,735,284	62,045,696	77,432,074
Hemlock, &c.,	12,557,680	16,166,907	15,275,553
Total,	145,109,009	147,666,447	176,187,016

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

XXXVIth Congress---First Session.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Senate.—The Senate commenced at noon, 48 members present. The credentials of John C. Ten Eyck of New Jersey, and Henry P. Haun of California were presented. Both appeared and were qualified.

Mr. Mason of Va., submitted a resolution which he would call up to-morrow for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troop sent there to protect public property—whether such invasion was made under color of an organization intended to subvert the government of any State of the Union, and the character and extent of such organization—whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, ammunitions, or otherwise—the character and extent of the military equipments in the hands or under the control of said armed band—where, how, and when, the same were obtained and transported to the place invaded. Also to report what legislation, if any, is necessary, by the government, for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public property. The committee to have the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, gave notice that when the resolution came up, he should move to amend by extending the enquiry to the seizure of the Arsenal at Franklin, Mo.

Adjourned.

House. The members were called to order at noon. The roll was called, to which 231 members answered.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, viva voce.

The following is the first ballot for Speaker:—Sherman of Ohio, republican, 66; Grow of Pennsylvania, republican, 43; Bocock of Virginia, democrat, 86, Boteler of Virginia, South American, 14; others, 20. No choice.

Mr. Grow then withdrew his name. Mr. Clark of Missouri offered the following:

Whereas, certain members of this House, now in nomination for Speaker, did not indorse and recommend the book hereafter named; therefore,

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book, called "The Impending Crisis of the South, and how to meet it," purporting to have been written by H. R. Helper, are incendiary, and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country; and that no member of the House, who recommended or endorsed it, or the compend of it, is fit to be Speaker of this House. (Applause from some of the Southern wing clapping their hands.)

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him, that in the present condition of the House, but two things were in order—one, a motion to adjourn, and the other, to proceed to a vote.

Mr. Clark resumed his remarks, by saying, "In view of the crisis of the country, and representing, as he did a slaveholding constituency—"

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, here called him to order.

Mr. Clark contined saying: "We have had two wars since the Declaration of Independence, and have grown from a weak to a great confederacy, challenging the admiration of the civilized world."

Mr. Stanton, (interrupting) said he apprehended nobody wished to stay here, but he saw no good in remaining here, as he knew gentlemen on the other side could consume the day.

Mr. Clark.—"My purpose is higher than that." (Cries from the democratic side, of "Good! good! Let's adjourn.") Mr. Clark was *willing* to give way for that purpose.

Mr. Washburn of Maine arose to a question, but Mr. Clark proposed to go on with his remarks, unless some gentleman wished to adjourn.

Mr. Stevens—I hope the House will not adjourn. These things must come out.

Mr. Stanton—I see no good to be accomplished by remaining here unless we proceed to vote. I move to adjourn.

Negatived by two majority.

The discussion of the resolution, which appears to have been introduced mainly as a means of staving off another ballot, continued a while longer, when the House adjourned.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

—A correspondent of the Bath *Sentinel* says that a small vessel, the Jasper, owned by Mr. A. Goudy, Boothbay, went ashore near the Island on Wednesday night of last week, and two men in attempting to get her off were drowned; their names were John Hayden and William McLellan. Their bodies were found on Friday and buried on Sunday. It is supposed the anchor was lowered into the boat and carried some distance from the vessel, and in throwing it over, overturned the boat and carried them down with it. They each left a wife and children.

—The Bangor *Whig* says: On Tuesday morning, Nov. 30, fire was discovered in the store occupied by B. F. & J. F. Brown, at Dixmont Corner, and so far had the flames progressed that the building was entirely destroyed. Circumstances indicate that the store was robbed of its valuables and then fired, as a window was found open and nothing of a combustible nature was known to have been in the store. The loss falls heavily on the Messrs. Brown, who had a large stock of goods in the store and an insurance of only $900.

—The Androscoggin Railroad Company has postponed the payment of their coupons which fall due on or before the first day of January, until the first of February, at which time they will be paid. The company has been to great expense in completing their road to Farmington, and in erecting suitable buildings for the accommodation of its business, and requires little time to recover from the urgent demands made by these expenses.

—On Wednesday night, Nov. 31, a building on the corner of Fore street and Portland pier, Portland, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Patrick McGlinchy, and was occupied by W. H. Brown as a clothing store. Mr. McGlinchy's loss is insured for $1800. Mr. Brown's loss is $2300, on which there is $2000 insurance.

—A correspondent of the Farmington *Chronicle*, writing from Phillips, states that large numbers of trout are lying dead and dying in the streams of that region. A similar occurrence took place in 1825—it being then attributed to the effect upon the waters of the smoke from the great fires in the woods.

—About a fortnight since several hundred dollars were entrusted to a young man named Smith, by the Penobscot Log Driving Association, to carry to Mattawamkeag to be paid out to employees. He is supposed to have gone to California. He had about five days' start when pursuit was made.

—The Aroostook *Pioneer* states that on the 31st ult., wild geese in extraordinary numbers passed over Presque Isle on their annual journey Southward. They flew in large flocks, and were passing at intervals, all day. The oldest inhabitants say that they never knew them to fly in so large numbers.

—Among the passengers on the steamship Mercury, from New York to Havre, were Mrs. Taylor, the gifted poetess of Maine, well known as "Florence Percy," and Paul Akers, the sculptor, from the same State. Mr. Akers goes to Rome, with orders enough to keep him busy for a long time.

—The Skowhegan *Clarion* learns that an association of "Adventists" has leased the Low farm in Fairfield, and intend uniting in "community," where, like the Shakers, they will have "all things in common." Several families have already arrived, and others are expected in the spring.

—As Mr. H. A. Tribou, of Machias, was driving a span of horses he slipped and was thrown with full weight on to the "top piece" of his sled, striking on his chest, breaking two of his ribs and doing serious injury to his lungs.

—The Machias *Republican* states that a large number of logging teams have got off to the woods within the last week. The recent snow was timely to aid them in the transportation of supplies.

—Albert, son of Martin Merrill, while skating, in company with two other small boys, on the 30th ult., about a mile from Newport Village, broke through the ice and was drowned. He was ten years of age.

—On Wednesday night, Nov. 31, a dwelling-house and out buildings in Eddington, belonging to Mr. Ward, were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $2500. Insured for $600.

—The noon train from Island Pond to Portland, and the evening train from South Paris, have been discontinued.

—Rev. Ezekiel Vose of Turner, a Universalist clergyman, died in that town recently, aged 67 years.

—Lemuel Hubbard, keeper of the Wiscasset House, had one of his eyes gored out by a cow a few days ago.

—A map of Waldo County has just been published by Mr. J. Chase, Jr.

☞The Panama *Herald* charges that the accident to the steamer North Star was caused by the unnecessary risk taken by her to beat the Atlantic's time to Aspinwall, both steamers having left New York on the same day.

Dr. H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Europa* brings Liverpool dates to Nov. 19.

The London *Times* on the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction that war between America and England is impossible. It however says there are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom, that war between England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth. The editorial after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England and the impossibility of a surrender of it unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction that the right to the island will be coolly discussed in London and Washington, while affairs on the spot will remain in statu quo.

The Society of Arts have inaugurated a movement for a great international exhibition at London in 1862.

The tone of the newspapers of England and of France is very angry, but there is no important question at issue between the two governments. The *Times* complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity against England and the nation at large, and the army are taught to look on war with England as not remote. But it is stated that a confidential communication, of an important nature, had been addressed, by the Minister of the Interior, to all the Prefects of France, with the view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of the French press. The Prefects are instructed to invite such journals to be more circumspect. The Minister says the journals, while defending energetically the rights of the country, might easily avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people.

The warlike article in the *Times* of the 15th produced great sensation. The Paris journals generally say the views set forth are great exaggerations and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British press.

The London *Post* denounces the article in the *Times* as a wicked and wanton alarm. It is specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. The *Post* adds, we may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion.

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich, is fixed for the 21st of November. The full powers entrusted to the plenipotentiaries would then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French Government to the powers which signed the treaties of Vienna, to send plenipotentiaries to Congress, had been dispatched. The seat of the Congress will probably be Paris, the Government of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

A Paris telegraph to the London *Post* says, the powers invited to send representatives to the Congress are those who signed the final act of Vienna, and the three principal powers in Italy. The Congress will be thus composed:—France, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples. It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

General Montauban is named general in chief of the French expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army.

Prince Metternich had received letters of credence as Austrian ambassador to Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral Regault de Genouilly, on the fight of the 7th of September with the Cochin-Chinese, in which the enemy suffered a severe loss. The report says: "We have put the enemy to flight, and have destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten killed and forty wounded."

Italy. It is stated that Chevalier Buoncompagni had postponed his departure for Central Italy to assume the regency. The Emperor Napoleon disapproves the whole proceeding and notified his disapprobation to the Sardinian government.

The Turin journals are unanimous in declaring that the King of Sardinia cannot recede from his act.

Parma, Modena and Romagna tendered thanks to Prince Carignani for naming a substitute and informed him that they accepted with gratitude the regency of Buoncompagni.

The Paris *Constitutionel* announces that the French government has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the regency which it has delegated to Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice the questions and encroach on the competency of the Congress.

It was rumored at Paris that Garibaldi was about to resign and retire to the island of Sardinia. In confirmation of this the London *Post's* correspondent says that Garibaldi had sent in his resignation to the army of Central Italy. The King of Sardinia accepted it and named him Lieutenant General of the Sardinian army.

It is said the Sardinian Chambers will be summoned to meet before the Congress assembles. The question of the annexation of Central Italy will be fully discussed and numerous addresses from people of the Duchies will be presented in order to give weight to their cause.

From a letter from Berlin it appears that neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of an Italian confederation.

Spain. Marshal O'Donnell had returned to Cadiz, after having effected a survey of the coast of Africa. Military operations commence immediately.

A protest by the Moorish government against the conduct of Spain, in declaring war, is published. It asserts that the demands of Spain were, in each instance, upon being acceded to, followed by increased pretensions, and Morocco protests against Spain, because, on three occasions, it paid no attention to its engagements, and declared without legitimate notice. Two British war steamers had succeeded in bringing off 350 Christians from small ports of Morocco, A general massacre of fugitives was feared.

The Spanish army under orders for Africa is estimated at 40,000, with 80 pieces of rifled cannon. The landing on the Atlantic coast of Morocco is expected early in December.

Naples. Orders have been given the Neapolitan embassies to deliver passports to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return.

Turkey. All the ministers had acquiesced in the reforms proposed by the new Grand Vizier. Fuad Pacha and Riza Pacha remain definitively in office. It is reported that Vely Pacha is to be ambassador to Paris.

The official *Gazette* declares that the Porte has by no means placed a definitive veto upon carrying out the Suez Canal.

Later from California. *St. Louis*, Nov. 28. The overland mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 7th inst.

The Governor has ordered an election for the 10th of December, to fill a vacancy in the State Senate. There will be a very exciting election, as it involves the question whether the Legislature shall grant the right to construct bulkheads to protect the harbor of San Francisco, a project involving an expenditure of $5,000,000.

An association has been formed in San Francisco, with the intention of embracing the whole State, for the purpose of excluding the Chinese from all employment except the lowest kind.

Business was stagnant, and there had been no sales of any consequence since the departure of the steamer of the 5th inst.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Monday 7th inst., 6 P. M., overtook the mail at Gilroy. It says trade opened fairly for the first of the week; light sales of choice bacon were made from the ship Daring at 12½ a 13c; June butter sold at 35c; but the market was quiet and purchases limited.

Wreck of a Frankfort Vessel and Loss of Life. The Portsmouth *Chronicle* gives the following report:

Sch. Massasoit, of Frankfort, Me. 96 tons, loaded with wood, bound for Salem, Mass., John F. Campbell master, Elias Holt, mate, Albert and Thomas Floyd, seamen, all of Frankfort, sailed from F., on the 11th inst., Came out of Portland harbor at noon of the 24th inst. At 10 o'clock in the evening struck on the West Sister, so called, near the entrance of Portsmouth harbor. The vessel went to pieces soon after going ashore. Albert and Thomas Floyd started for the shore on pieces of plank, but perished among the breakers. Their ages were 23 and 16 years, and they were the only children their aged parents had to provide for them in old age. Albert Floyd leaves a widow. Those that were saved were taken off by Messrs. Alph. Blake and John Tobey at the risk of their lives. The survivors are at Kittery Point, where they will be made comfortable until they can return home. The Seaman's Friend Society at Kittery has made an appropriation of $30, to furnish them with clothing. Some friends in Portsmouth are doing something to aid the parents of the deceased seamen.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 0 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 15 to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 40
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 0	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	10 to 12
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 10
Corn,	1 05 to 1 10	Geese,	7 to 8
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	11 to 16
Oats,	35 to 37	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	11 00 to 12 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,—	75 to 80
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 12	Sheep Skins,	50 to 1 00
Eggs,	16 to 18	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	13 to 15		

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....Dec. 1.

At market, 1400 Beeves, 900 Stores, 5000 Sheep, 600 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*.—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 75; second, $6 75; third, $4 75 @ $5 50.

Working Oxen.—$80 $85 @ $90.

Milch Cows.—$39 @ $40; common, $18 @ $19.

Veal Calves.—$3 00, $4 00 @ $5 00.

Yearlings—$9 @ $11; two yrs. old $17 @ $22; three yrs. old $22 @ 28.

Hides.—6c @ 6½c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins*.—10 @ 11c ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 00 @ $1 50; extra $2 00 @ $2 50.

Pelts.—$1 @ $1,25 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs 6c; retail 6 @ 7. Fat Hogs, undressed none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 223.

BOSTON MARKET....Dec. 3.

Flour.—Sales of common brands Western, at $5 25 @ $0 00; fancy brands at $5 62½ @ $0 00; extras $5 87½ @ $6 25, and superior at $6 25 @ $8 00, ℔ barrel. Southern is quiet at $5 75 @ $6 00 for fancy; $6 25 @ 6 75 for extras; and $7 00 @ 8 00 for superior.

Corn—Yellow, $1 05 @ $1 06 for old 90 @ 98c ℔ bush., new. Oats—Northern and Canada, 48 @ 49c ℔ bush.

Rye—93c per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET...Dec. 5.

Flour—State and Western a shade firmer—Superfine State 5,10 a 5,20; extra State 5,30 a 5,35; round hoop Ohio, 5,65 a 5,75; common to good extra western 5,30 a 5,45; Southern dull—sales 1700 barrels—Mixed to good 5,65 a 5,75; fancy and extra 5,80 a 7 25. Canada, extra, 5,40 a 6,50

Wheat new, 1,39 a 1,50. Corn, southern 84 a 88c; old 93 a 94. Molasses firm, Coffee, quiet and steady, Beef quiet.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the *Oxygenated Bitters* a case of Dyspepsia cured, was a rare experience in medical practice. Now, under the influence of these Bitters, the rule is to *cure*, the rare exception to fail to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted:

An Obdurate and Inveterate Case of DYSPEPSIA CURED BY THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives ought to satisfy all those of little faith:

Watertown, N. Y., July 28, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,—*Sirs*:—Nine years since I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, *Dyspepsia*, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fullness, and bloating of the bowels immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting, acidity and headache, together with general debility and suffering altogether rendering life a burthen.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle I was entirely cured: and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remarkable remedy. THEO. CALDWELL.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by Eben Fuller, J. W. Cofren, Dorr & Craig, C. F. Potter and F. W. Kinsman, Augusta; J. A. Gilman, Hallowell, and by dealers in medicine and appointed agents throughout the State. 49

Dr. L. Block,
PHYSICIAN OF CHRONIC DISEASES.
Professional Rooms, State St. corner of Green, House of Mrs. Rodgers,
AUGUSTA, Maine.
Office hours, from 9, A. M. to 9, P. M. 1y44

MARRIED.

Augusta, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Bean, Gorham Towle to Lizzie B. Hunt.

Belgrade, Orrin W. Tilton of Waterville, to Sarah A. Taylor.

Boothbay, Wadsworth Lewis to Roxana S. Hodgdon.

Bridgewater, Andrew J. Page of Simonds, N. B., to Jerusha A. Smith.

Dayton Pl, David Noonan to Georgianna Brown, both of No. 6, R. 5.

Farmingdale, John Stanttal of Hallowell, to Nancy Graves.

Hallowell, James Fly to Emily Morse of Skowhegan; E. K. Boyle, Esq., of Unity, to Annie A. Fuller.

Lexington, Joel Churchill to Lorinda Chase.

Monmouth, Nov 24th, Willard W. Woodman of West Minot, to Cathelena E. Randall.

Norridgewock, Willet Hicks, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., to Sarah W. Spaulding; H. Winfield French to Felicie H. Gould.

No. 3, R 5, William E. Murphy, Esq., of Springfield, to Mrs Caroline S Stacy.

Newcastle, Frederic Whitehouse to Emily A. Dodge; Nathaniel Packard, Jr., of Wiscasset, to Adelaide Sherman of Edgecomb.

Perkins, Capt. Alvin Robinson of Richmond to Delia B. Hatch.

Richmond, George Weymouth to Melissa Small; Edward Brown of Liberty to Elizabeth Brown of Bowdoinham.

South Thomaston, Capt. M. H. Adams of Deer Isle, to Albina Philbrick of Rockland.

Thomaston, Oscar D. Healy to Elvira S. Hosmer of Rockland

Vassalboro', Dec. 3d, by James Rowe, Esq., James Lord to Sybil J. Varney, both of China.

DIED.

Canaan, Nov. 22d, Eld. Joseph Merrill, aged 80 years.

Embden, Nov 11th, of consumption, Mercy, wife of Justice W. Carl, 30; Nov 22d infant child of the same, 4 mos.

Hallowell, Mrs. Maria Littlefield, 49; Hazen K. Emerson, 65.

Kenebunk, Nov. 17th, Mrs Charity Littlefield, 86; Nov. 21st, Sarah Downing of Kennebunkport, 70.

Litchfield, Elias Merrill, 82.

Livermore, Nov. 22d, Caroline, wife of Charles H. Baker, 56.

Milford, Col. Stephen Lovejoy, formerly of Gardiner, 83.

Newport, Oct. 10, of typhoid fever, Elbridge G. Whitehouse, 48 years.

New York, Nov. 16th, Euphemia J., wife of Prof. George E. Waring, and daughter of Edmund Blunt, Esq, 27.

Norridgewock, Nov 29th, Calvin Selden, Esq., 81.

Phipsburg, Nov 29th, Wm H. Rogers, 21.

Pittston, Mrs. Amanda M. True, 57; Nov. 28th, Abel Burrill, aged about 27.

Rockland, Alfred Brown, formerly of Rye, N. H., 41.

Solon, Nov. 28, James M Jackman 38.

Vinalhaven, Nov. 16th, John Leadbetter, 25.

Waterville, Nov. 21st, of Apoplexy, Ann C., widow of the late Henry White of Readfield, 59.

Winthrop, Melinda B., wife of L. N. Foss, and daughter of Samuel and Mary Morrill, aged 18 yrs. 6 mos.

At sea, Sept. 22d, on board ship John Henry, Frank L. Webb, (second officer,) only surviving son of Henry B. Webb of Bath, 23.

Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons,
REVISED BY THE AUTHOR,
WILL APPEAR IN
THE INDEPENDENT
EVERY WEEK.

This announcement alone should be a sufficient inducement to thousands to send their subscriptions.

The conductors of this paper aim to make it the most influential and useful religious newspaper published in this country. To this end they employ an array of Editors, Special Contributors, Regular Correspondents, Miscellaneous Essayists, Commercial Reporters, and other writers, each of whom contributes a valuable and indispensable part of every weekly number.

In addition to this, arrangements are now in progress by which The Independent, for the coming year, will be made still more interesting and attractive.

A wider range of good reading will be introduced, and the paper will be printed throughout with new type.

It is intended that any one of the following departments, of the paper, viz: the Sermons of
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
the Contributions of the
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
the Poems of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
the Commercial Articles and Market Reports, Editorial Articles, or the Family Reading, shall be worth more than the entire subscription price for one year.

We are happy to announce that our subscription list is increasing more rapidly than ever before, and as a special inducement to our readers we will say, that for every *two new subscribers* sent us with $5, we will credit the party sending the same with one year's subscription.

The friends of The Independent in all sections of the country will favor the cause in which we are engaged, by using their influence to extend our circulation.

Terms, $2 a year in advance. Address
JOSEPH H RICHARDS, Publisher,
2w51 No. 2, Beekman St., New York.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.
DR. AARON YOUNG

IS now making a tour to the various counties in Maine for the purpose of
CONSULTING WITH THE DEAF
and all others having diseased Ears of any kind. Dr. Young will visit some of the principal towns in *every county*, and remain from one day to a week, according to the size of the place. Due notice will be given of the time and place of his visit, in the columns of the *Farmer*, and the local papers in each county.

☞The Deaf are earnestly cautioned not to tamper with the ears or to *quack* through the advice of meddlesome friends. Above all avoid the circulars and quack notices and certificates from abroad.

Dr. Young will re-visit

WALDOBORO', Willet's Hotel, Tuesday, Dec. 6th, and remain till Saturday.

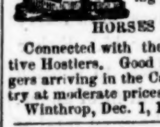
ROCKLAND, Commercial House, Saturday, Dec. 10th, and remain one week.

Camden and Belfast, —*See next Farmer*.

☞Let all who feel interested, and others who are sufferers from *any indisposition about the Head* make an early call.

No change of day on account of the weather. 42

WINTHROP HOUSE,
WINTHROP, Me.



THE subscriber is now proprietor of the above Hotel, and will be happy to entertain therein, in the best style, his old friends and the traveling public generally. *Terms Reasonable.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES TO LET.

Connected with the above House is a good Stable and attentive Hostlers. Good Horses and Carriages to Let, and passengers arriving in the Cars will be carried to any part of the country at moderate prices.

E. BALLARD,
Winthrop, Dec. 1, 1859. 3m51 Proprietor.

Closing Up.

ALL persons indebted to ALONZO GAUBERT, by note or account, will please call at William Gaslin, Jr's Office, in North's Block, over J. W. Cofren's Store, and adjust the same as soon as convenient.

Augusta, Nov. 1859. 2m51

Kerosene Oil.

THE genuine KEROSENE OIL at $1,00 per gallon. Also, lamps for burning the same, sold by
West End Kennebec Bridge. 51tf DORR & CRAIG.

AMERICAN GUANO.

THE undersigned, Agent for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, for the sale of the Guano imported by the American Guano Company, has now in store and offers for sale to dealers and farmers, in any desired quantity, the Company's Jarvis Island Guano, of their own importation.

The scientific testimony respecting the value of this guano as a permanent fertilizer, is most flattering, clear and decisive; and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will commend it to all who desire to obtain a reliable and economical manure.

The fertilizing properties of this guano are mainly phosphates not ammonia, and therefore, corn or other seeds, are not injured by coming in contact with it,—but it warms enters into slight fermentation, and at once gives seeds a vigorous and early start.

Certificates from prominent farmers who have tried the Guano upon a variety of crops, and upon different soils, may be seen at the office of the subscriber.

The price at which it is offered is $40 for the single ton, with a liberal discount, according to a graduated scale of prices, for large quantities.

W. B. HASELTINE.
Boston, Dec. 2d, 1859. 13, Foster's Wharf.

The following is taken from the *N. E. Farmer*, the leading agricultural paper in Massachusetts. The Editor, Gov. Brown, is a practical agriculturist, and writes as will be seen, from personal experience.

OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO.
Letter from Dr. Holmes, Editor of the Maine Farmer.

Winthrop. Me., Oct 19, 1859.

John Means, Esq., *Augusta, Me.*—Dear Sir:—I have made use of the American Guano that I purchased of you last spring, and am well pleased with it as a fertilizer. I tried a comparative experiment with it in the following manner:—A portion of a cornfield I was marked off. The American guano was used in the hill, say a gill to each hill; beside this I applied the Peruvian guano in the same way and quantity, and beside this the fish guano in the same manner and quantity. All the rows of corn did well, and I could perceive no particular difference between them. This proves your American guano to be equally as good as other kinds, or, in other words, equally as good as what has hitherto been considered the best.

I have not had opportunity to give it a fair trial as a top-dressing to grass land, but intend to do it next spring. There does not appear to be so much free ammonia escaping from the American guano as from the Peruvian, but it seems to contain enough of it, and as far as I can judge from its action on crops, and not by actual chemical analysis, it contains as much of the other fertilizing ingredients, such as phosphates and other salts, if not more than the Peruvian. With much respect, yours truly,

E. Holmes.

Remarks. In confirmation of the opinion which Dr. Holmes has formed of the value of the American guano, we will state that we have used it for two seasons with the happiest results. The first trial of it was on corn where its effects were distinct through the season; the corn coming on earlier in the spring, growing faster, with a dark green color, and producing abundantly in the ear. This last season we tried it through the centre of a field of corn with similar results. It also produced carrots and potatoes, without other manure, of most excellent quality, and liberal in quantity. On beets and parsnips the result was equally marked. But the point to which we attach the most importance is, that it may be used on any crops as a stimulant and fertilizer in the hill, without endangering the germination of the seed, and thus give corn, or other plants requiring a long season, an early start, and secure their perfection before the time of frosts. In our short, cold and wet springs, it is essential to give the corn crop an early growth, and this we have secured by the use of the American guano, better than in any other way.

We hope our farmers will generally try it, and that the price will be kept within moderate limits, so that all may avail themselves of its advantages. We shall continue to use it freely, if the price does not exceed $40,00 per ton.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The above article can be procured of the subscriber in quantities to suit, at prices established by the company.

JOHN MEANS,
6m51 Local agent for Augusta and vicinity.

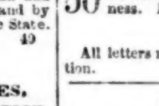
An Agent Wanted

IN every town in the State, to solicit orders for first class MELODEONS and PIANOS.

Instruments securely packed and sent by express (freight free), anywhere in Maine, at Manufacturers' prices, and warranted for three years.—Instruction Books included.

☞Circulars free. Address
J. S. BIXBY,
4w*51 Norridgewock, Me.

Chester Hogs.



THE subscriber informs those who feel desirous of improving their breed of SWINE, that he has obtained a full blood Chester Boar from Pennsylvania, which will be kept at his stable in East Winthrop.

TERMS for his services are $1,00 per sow, and ten cents per day for her feed while at his place. Payment to be made when she is taken home. SAMUEL JACKSON.
East Winthrop, Dec. 1859. 3w51

Wanted.

50 SMART, active young men, to engage in a Lucrative Business. For particulars address
C. & C. W. DENNIS,
Norwich Conn.
All letters must be accompanied with a stamp to secure attention. 1m51

Administrator's Sale.

BY authority of a licence from the Court of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, in Chelsea, on Saturday, the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the homestead farm of about one hundred acres, with the buildings thereon, owned and occupied by John Trask, late of Chelsea, deceased, at the time of his decease. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ANSON B. BOWLER,
Administrator on the estate of John Trask, deceased.
Chelsea, Dec. 1, 1859. 3w51*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November*, 1859.

PAMELIA A. BOYD, widow of GEORGE BOYD, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

True copy. Attest: J. Burton, *Register*. 51

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, respectfully represent, that they are creditors of Mrs. OLIVE PARTRIDGE, late of Augusta, in said County, widow, deceased, that more than thirty days have elapsed since her decease, and no administration has been had upon her estate, and that there is personal estate to the amount of twenty dollars, and also real estate. They therefore pray that letters of administration may be granted on said estate to Samuel Titcomb of Augusta, or some other suitable person.

DAVID KNOWLTON,
Augusta, Nov. 28th, 1859. JEREMIAH FISK.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1859.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest—J. Burton, *Register*.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. Burton, *Register*. 51*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of
RODNEY McLAUGHLIN, late of China,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
November 28, 1859 51* HARRIET N. McLAUGHLIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
HENRY MARSH, late of Windsor,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ELBRIDGE CHOATE.
November 28, 1859. 51*

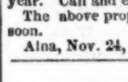
KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D.* 1859.

BETSEY WENTWORTH, Administratrix on the estate of EZEKIEL WENTWORTH, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest J. Burton, *Register*. 51*

A Farm for Sale.



SITUATED in Alna, and about three-fourths of a mile north west of the head of the tide on the west side of the Sheepscot river, containing 75 acres of good land, equally divided into
MOWING, TILLAGE AND PASTURAGE;
cuts 35 tons of hay; has a good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; the buildings are very good. Said farm is located within three-fourths of a mile of two stores, three-fourths of a mile of a saw and two grist-mills; about the same distance from meeting and school-house, and within nine miles of Damariscotta, Wiscasset, and Richmond villages, and ten of Gardiner, where good markets may always be found. There is, also, a good shingle mill on the farm which will saw three M. shingles every day in the year. Call and examine for yourselves.

The above property will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Alna, Nov. 24, 1859. 50tf DAVID C. POTTLE.

Singing School.
GEORGE W. LANCASTER

WILL open a school for instruction in the elementary principles of music, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 30th, at half past 7 o'clock, in the Hall formerly occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, over the store of Nason, Hamlin & Co. All who may wish to attend this school are invited to come in the first evening, so that all may begin together.

MR. LANCASTER will also commence a second term, especially for an advanced class, at the same place and hour, on Wednesday Evening, the 15th day of December next. This term will be devoted to exercises in Church Music and Miscellaneous Singing.

Augusta, Nov. 26, 1859. 3w50

Musical Notice.
TEAGUE & ADAMS' QUADRILLE BAND.

D. M. TEAGUE announces to his friends and the public that he has engaged the services of Mr. A. Adams of Boston, and they are prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Assemblies, Private Parties, &c, with the choicest music of the day at short notice—any number of pieces desired.

Applications to be made at the Cushnoc House,
Augusta Maine.
A. ADAMS. 4w50* D. M. TEAGUE.

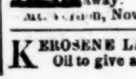
Cloaks!! Cloaks!!

WE call the attention of Ladies to the following styles received from New York:

Solferino,
Eugene de la Borgia,
Magenta,
La Belle,
Alla,
St. Etienne.

Also made to order at short notice.
Nov. 29, 1859. 50 W. JOSEPH & CO.

Stray Sheep.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 18th of November, five SHEEP, and the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

[illegible], Nov. 28, 1859. 3w50 WM. WHITTIER.

KEROSENE LAMPS *awful cheap*. Oil to give away at F. W. KINSMAN'S.

Oysters, Oysters.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Augusta, that he still continues at the OLD STAND, and is daily receiving, by railroad, FRESH OYSTERS which he "shells out" by the gallon, quart, pint, or in smaller quantities—to suit the wants of his numerous customers. My oysters are carefully selected, and being taken fresh from the shell can be relied upon as extra nice. Solid Oysters, Liquid Oysters also, Oysters in the Shell, constantly on hand,
AT AS LOW PRICES AS AT ANY OTHER PLACE ON THE RIVER.

I am also prepared to serve up Oysters in all the various forms which may be called for, such as Raw, Roast, Stewed, Fried, Blazed, &c., &c., and have accommodations for parties, who will be waited upon with politeness and served with despatch.

And, as I intend to accommodate the public by keeping Oysters the year round (and not for the few winter months, only), and as it will be my endeavor to sell the best of Oysters at the very lowest living prices, I trust I may receive a fair share of patronage.

☞Oysters sent to any part of the City free of charge. LEVI FOYE.
Augusta Nov. 1st, 1859. 8w46

Fish Market.

J. D'ARTHENAY has now for sale a variety of the best quality of Pickled Fish, consisting of Extra No. 1 Mackerel, No. 1 Salmon, trimmed Halibut Napes and Fins, Tongues and Sounds, &c., all of which are kept prepared for immediate use. Also on hand every variety of fresh fish in their season.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Also receiving daily by Express the choicest fresh Oysters which he is prepared to supply to his numerous customers at the lowest possible rates. Parties and Levees supplied, and a liberal discount allowed for large quantities.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERIES.

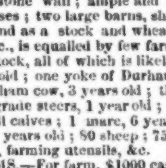
Directly opposite the Fish Market will be found fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb, &c.; Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and other fowl; Salt Pork, Corned Beef and Mutton; Beeves, Tongues, Tripe, Bologna Sausage, fresh and smoked Ham; Tuck's best Sausage received daily; Butter, Cheese, Sugars, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soap, Candles, New Raisins, Spices, Candies, Molasses, Cider, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, Potatoes, Cabbage, Squash, Turnips, &c. &c., and all orders for which will be promptly delivered in all parts of the city, free of charge.

A team will attend each market, and orders given to the drivers of either will meet with immediate attention. 3m47

New Photographic Gallery.

THE Subscribers would most respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta and vicinity that they have fitted up the rooms over Messrs. Bradbury and Morrill's Office, where they may be found ready at all times to make Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes of all who may favor them with a call, guaranteeing to give perfect satisfaction as regards price and style of picture. We would particularly call the attention of the public to our large sized Photographs, finished in India Ink, colored or plain, which are the most desirable picture now made. A large collection of pictures on exhibition, which the people are respectfully invited to call and examine. Particular attention paid to taking children's pictures. STARBIRD & DODGE.
Augusta, Nov. 14th, 1859. 3m48

Farm and Stock for Sale.



I AM now offering for sale my farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Strong, two miles from Strong Village, in the County of Franklin, and twelve miles from Farmington Hill, the present terminus of the Railroad, and two miles from the line of the contemplated extension of said road.

Said Farm consists of 200 acres of land divided into
PASTURE, MOWING AND TILLAGE GROUNDS,
together with 50 acres of wood-land, and 4 acres of young orchard, with a good opening for a crop next year; has about 800 rods of stone wall; ample and convenient dwelling, wood and hog houses; two large barns, shed and sheep-house in good repair, and as a stock and wheat farm, and for convenience to mills, &c., is equalled by few farms in this vicinity.

My stock, all of which is likely, consists of one yoke of oxen, 7 years old; one yoke of Durhams, 3 years old; one grade cow; one Durham cow, 3 years old; three grade heifers, 2 years old; 2 yoke grade steers, 1 year old; 2 Durham heifer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 1 horse, 3 years old; 80 sheep; 75 tons of hay; sleigh; wagon and harness, farming utensils, &c.

TERMS.—For farm, $1000 cash, and liberal credit for balance. Stock, hay, &c., cash.

47 H. W. WORMELL.

Large and Splendid Stock of NEW STYLE SPRING GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED, AT
BOSWORTH'S!

CONSISTING of Fine German BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS and SILK VESTINGS, for nice suits.

Also, a large assortment of Silk Mixtures, light and fancy Cassimeres for Spring Overcoats and Business Suits, which will be cut and made to order in the best style at very low prices.

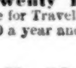
Please give me a call. R. T. BOSWORTH.
Augusta, April 25, 1859. 19

SOMETHING NEW.
COAL OIL GREASE
For Axles, Mill Gearing, Heavy Bearings, &c.

THIS grease is superior to anything in use, as it combines with the greasy nature of Tallow, the blandness of Oil, keeping the axles and bearings cool and clean, and does not run off. It will stand any temperature.

For sale by the box at 25 cts., by DORR & CRAIG.
Nov. 21. 49 West End Kennebec Bridge.

Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber having fitted up his shop in good shape, is prepared to do all work in Horse and Cattle shoeing, and every branch of the blacksmithing business usually done in country places.

Gratified for past favors, he will be happy to see all his old customers, and a good many new ones.

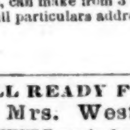
ROBERT FOSSETT.
Getchell's Corner, Oct. 18, 1859. 44tf

$50. FIFTY DOLLARS! $50.
Fifty Dollars a Month and all Expenses Paid.

TO introduce our New National Double Thread Twenty Dollar Sewing Machine. A Great Chance for Travelling Agents to engage in a permanent business at $600 a year and expenses. Address, with stamp, for particulars,

J. W. HARRIS & CO.,
No. 13, Shoe and Leather Exchange.
8w49 BOSTON, MASS.

Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings.



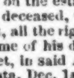
WE would call the attention of those buying, to our stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS AND FINDINGS,
of which we have a large stock, which we are able to sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
48 HUNT & LOCKE.

Agents Wanted!

ONE HUNDRED smart Agents wanted to sell 25 cent packages of Assorted Stationary, useful to everybody. Agents, if active, can make from 3 to 5 dollars per day.

For full particulars address
H. S. OSGOOD,
Eastern Express Office,
48tf Augusta, Maine.

ALL READY FOR WINTER TRADE
At Mrs. Weston's Bonnet Rooms.



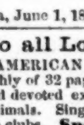
WHERE can be found a choice selection of Velvet Bonnets, varying in prices from $4 00 to $12,00. Also STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS VERY CHEAP. Childrens' Beaver, Felt and Plush Hats; beautiful Head-dresses, &c.; all of which will be sold at the *lowest cash prices*.

N. B. All orders will be promptly and satisfactorialy attended to. 6w50

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of a license granted by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, State of Maine, the undersigned, Administratrix on the estate of Andrew Gale, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, will sell, on Saturday, the 31st day of December next, all the right, title and interest which said deceased had at the time of his death, in a house and lot situate on Washington Street, in said Augusta. SYLVIA GALE.
Augusta, Dec. 1st, 1859. 3w52*

Family Groceries,



CROCKERY, Glass, China, Brittania, Jappan, Plated and Wooden Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., to be sold at No. 5, *one door south of M. & C. R. Wells' Furniture Store.*

Also cash paid for Hides and Wool-Skins.
H. STICKNEY.
Augusta, Nov. 29, 1859. 3w50*

Dairy Rooms!

CYLINDER and Dash Churns, the latest and most improved styles. Butter Moulds, Stamps, Pails, Cheese Tubs and Hoops, Trays, Bowls, Butter Salt, &c., together with a very large assortment of Brooms, Pails and Wooden Ware of all kinds, for sale by JOHN McARTHUR.
Augusta, June 1, 1859. 25tf

To all Lovers of Good Stock.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL is a large octavo monthly of 32 pages, illustrated with Cuts in the best style of art, and devoted exclusively to the Improvement of our Domestic Animals. Single copies, one year, $1,00, with liberal reduction to clubs. Specimen Copies gratis. Send and get one. Address AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL,
6m26 No. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

Kerosene Lamps.

A LARGE assortment of
MERRILL'S PATENT KEROSENE LAMPS
just opened, which afford the *purest, cheapest, and steadiest* light now known.—Also, Glass and Paper Shades, Wicking, Chimneys and Burners, for sale cheap at PIERCE'S Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.
Augusta, Nov. 21st, 1859. 49

If You Want

THE BEST CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES at the LOWEST PRICES, call at VARNEY'S under the Stanley House, Water Street,
47tf Augusta Maine.

Custom Work.

THOSE IN WANT of the best of CUSTOM WORK will find a good assortment at
48 HUNT & LOCKE'S.

Coal. Coal.

FOR Blacksmith's use—now landing from sch. Olivia Buxton, 150 Tons very best Cumberland Coal. For sale by
Oct. 18, 1858. 44 PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Black and Fancy Silks.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received a full stock of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Nov. 22 4wis49

Kid Gloves.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received their Fall Stock of KID GLOVES.
Nov. 22, 1859. 4wis49

Kerosene Oil.

DOWNER'S celebrated KEROSENE OIL, of the best and purest quality, constantly for sale at Pierce's Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.
Augusta, Nov. 21st, 1859. 49

Flour! Flour!

NOW Landing and in store 2000 Bbls. Flour.
For sale low by
Augusta, Nov. 8, 1859. 47 PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Spring Fish.

A LOT of prime Spring Codfish for family use by
45 J. HEDGE & CO.

POWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS, including fine sporting powder, for sale, either Wholesale or Retail by
JOHN McARTHUR.
44tf Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square.

GROUND BONE in bbls., Bone Dust do., Super Phosphate of Lime in bags. For sale at manufacturers' prices by
Augusta, April 1859. ROBINSON & MULLIKEN

LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS. A full stock of Ladies' Under Vests, &c., at
Nov. 22. 4wis49 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

PURE KEROSENE OIL *to give away*.
Call at F. W. KINSMAN'S,
50 No. 7, Union Block.

Reading for Winter Evenings.

AS the long winter evenings are rapidly approaching, when the farmer and his family have leisure for conversation and reading, and when
THE FIRESIDE AND FAMILY CIRCLE
possess charms unknown during the warmer seasons of the year, the publishers of the
NEW ENGLAND FARMER
wish to call the attention of the agriculturists of New England to the merits of their weekly and monthly publications.

THE WEEKLY NEW ENGLAND FARMER
is a large folio sheet, printed on good paper and clear type, and devoted to Agriculture and General News, and giving, also, a variety of Literary and Miscellaneous matter, selected and original, expressly adapted to family reading. We also give carefully corrected reports of the markets, of great value to the farmer.

Terms:—$2 a year. No deduction to clubs.
SIMON BROWN, Agricultural Editor.
RUSSELL P. EATON, General Editor.

THE MONTHLY N. E. FARMER
Contains all the agricultural matter of the weekly. Each number is illustrated by handsome and appropriate cuts, and contains 48 pages of reading; forming, at the end of the year, a large and valuable work on agriculture, made up, in a great measure, from the contributions of the best practical farmers in the country.

Terms:—$1 a year.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in the *Weekly*, or placed on the cover of the *Monthly Farmer*, at reasonable rates. Our
CIRCULATION, UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN NEW ENGLAND,
makes this a good medium for advertising.

Specimen copies of either publication sent free on application to the publishers,
NOURSE, EATON & TOLMAN,
34 Merchants Row - - - - - - - - Boston, Mass.
8w47

THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH
AND
ATLANTIC WEEKLY

IS ONE of the best Family Papers published. It contains solid and brilliant Editorials, is full of Thrilling Tales, Sparkling Sketches, accounts of Travel and Adventure, possesses Wit and Humor that makes lean people fat and jolly; the choicest Poetry, the cream of the News, Family Receipts, Agricultural information, &c. Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons are reported weekly. Among its contributors are:—

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Clara Augusta, Mrs. C. F. Gerry, T. S Arthur, Percy Curtiss, Virginia F. Townsend.

Published by HENRY UPHAM & CO.
43 Boston.

THE LADIES' EXCHANGE.
PRICES REDUCED,
TO CLOSE OUT FALL STOCK BEFORE REMOVAL.
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
WILL OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Shawls, Garments,
Silks, Dress Goods,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Mourning Goods,
Housekeeping Articles,
Gloves, Hosiery,
&c., &c.,
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
TO ENABLE THEM TO
OPEN THEIR NEW STORE
February 1st, 1860,

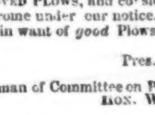
with an entirely NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, now being prepared by one of the firm, and resident agents, in Europe.

☞Our friends and patrons will find a *Large Stock of Silk Goods, SELLING AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and Great Bargains in all other departments.*

THE TRADE WILL FIND
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK IN OUR
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
and New Goods by each Steamer, which will be closed out at very low prices, *to short time buyers.*

NOS. 192 WASHINGTON AND 55 HAWLEY STREETS. 5w49

Hussey's Improved Premium Plows!
MANUFACTORY AT
NORTH BERWICK, Maine.



THESE PLOWS are noted for their superior turning capacity, easy Draught, Strength and Durability.

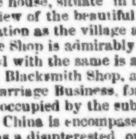
The Castings are all *polished* and the whole finished up in a substantial manner, and at prices that defy competition.

Lists of the various sizes, prices, &c. sent gratis on application. Address
T. B. HUSSEY,
North Berwick, Maine.

This certifies that we have thoroughly tested Mr. Hussey's Improved Plows, and consider them superior to any others that have come under our notice. We cheerfully recommend them to all in want of *good* Plows.

William F. Estes,
Pres. N. H. State Agricultural Society.
Thos. Mabry,
Chairman of Committee on Plowing at the Maine State Fair, 1856.
Hon. William H. Swett, York, Maine.
James Bennett,
43 Mayor of City of Dover, N. H.

House and Shop for Sale or to Rent.



THE Subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling-house and Carriage Shop situated in the pleasant village of China, County of Kennebec, and but six miles from Railroad accommodations.

The house is a two story, in good condition, and very convenient. Connected with the house is a good barn, nearly new, and of sufficient dimensions to house twenty carriages in addition to good stable room. The lot contains nearly an acre of excellent land; and on the premises is a well, (never dry,) of the best water in the place.

The house, situate in the center of the village, commands a full view of the beautiful Lake in close proximity, and as choice a location as the village affords.

The Shop is admirably located, good size, two story; and connected with the same is a Shed and Store House, and near by a small Blacksmith Shop, all well arranged for the prosecution of the Carriage Business, for which they were constructed and have been occupied by the subscriber.

As China is encompassed by a prosperous farming community, and as a disinterested opinion is suggested, please learn of the business men of the place, that this is a desirable stand for the above business; and if Blacksmithing only is indicated, this is *the* place. The above named shop on the street is well arranged for the business last mentioned, and the prosecution of the same would increase the demand for work, already beyond the means of supply, and thus prove mutually beneficial to the community and to those who "ply the hammer."

In addition to other facilities for religious, moral and mental culture, the village affords two meeting-houses, an academy and school-house.

The above property, thus favorably situated, will be sold at a very low price, on easy terms, and immediate possession given. The house or shop will be sold or rented separately if desired, or said property will be exchanged for a small farm, pleasantly located. Call on or address the subscriber.

☞Persons indebted are requested to pay up.
FRANCIS KENRICK.
China, October 1st, 1859. 42tf

Premium Photographs!

ALL lovers of the fine arts who are desirous of an exact portrait of themselves or friends, arranged and finished in the best and most approved style will please give Mr. S. W. SAWYER an early call, as he proposes to make a change in his location shortly.

Mr. SAWYER having made extra exertions to perfect himself in his business, sparing no pains or expense to produce the finest effect and finish to his pictures, having received the first prize at the State Fair, and secured the services of Mrs E. E. LAMSON, who also has received the first prize for finishing Photographs in Water Colors, feels confident that he can give as good if not better satisfaction than any other Artist in the State.

By devoting his own personal attention to his customers, he hopes to secure a place in the hearts and confidence of all his friends and former patrons. All wishing a good likeness and a test of his ability will show their good will by calling as soon as possible.

☞All of those who have not settled for their pictures as well as those who have demands against him will please call at his rooms immediately, and settle the same.

Winthrop, Oct. 14, 1859. 43tf

Mutual Fire Insurance.

THE General Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Hallowell, has been in operation about twenty three years, and has paid its losses from its cash funds, except in 1854, when the great fires in Waldoborough and elsewhere, made it necessary to make light assessments. The average cost of insurance is probably as low as in any existing company.

Amount insured, about	$600,000
Deposit notes, about	40,000
Cash funds, about	4,500

Only dwelling-houses and the safer class of risks taken. Apply to the Secretary at Hallowell; or to J. Baker or J. W. Patterson, Augusta; Wm. Palmer, Gardiner; Wm. Call, Dresden Mills; A. T. Bowman, Waterville; S. Kilbrith, Manchester; S. Wood, Winthrop. H. K. BAKER,
Hallowell, Sept. 20, 1859. 6m42 Secretary.

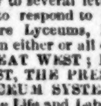
CHARLES MORSE, M. D.
Residence 166 Congress St. Portland, Me.
(REMOVED FROM 203.)

Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, treated by Cold Medicated Inhalation.

Dr. Morse has devoted all of his time and attention to treating this class of diseases, with unprecedented success for the last five years in New York and Boston, and about two years in Portland, where he now resides; he treated a large number of cases, in and about the vicinity of Waterville with great success, which has caused the people of that town to strongly solicit him to make a few visits to that place, professionally, which he has consented to do, as follows:—To be at the Williams House, Waterville, all day Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21st and 22d; Oct. 5th and 6th; Nov. 2d and 3d; Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st; Dec. 28th and 29th.

For the pleasantness and beautiful effects and success of his treatment he would refer to Samuel Doolittle, Esq., merchant in Waterville, W. L. Maxwell, Esq., Silas W. Berry, Esq. Also to many others in that town. 18w37

New Harness Shop.



THE Subscribers have opened a Shop on Water Street, nearly opposite the Franklin House, where they intend to carry on the Harness and Carriage Trimming business, in all its various branches, in the best possible manner.

Harnesses constantly on hand. And also Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Whips, Horse Blankets, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low as can be bought at any other shop on the river.

☞All kinds of Jobbing done at short notice.
Augusta, Oct. 4th, 1859. 6m42* GERRISH & COLLER.

Lyceum Lectures.

THE undersigned having just returned from a Western tour, in reply to several letters of invitation, will answer that he is disposed to respond to applications of a similar character to lecture before Lyceums, Farmers' Clubs, Mechanics' Associations, &c, on either or all of the following topics:—

THE GREAT WEST; Its features and its future.
THE PAST, THE PRESENT and the future of Maine.
THE LYCEUM SYSTEM; Its early History and Mission, including the Life and Labors of Josiah Holbrook, the founder of the system. Terms liberal. Address
CYRIL PEARL,
Oct. 17, 1859. 6w45 Cornish, Me.

Notice.

THE Members of the Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, will be holden at the Town House in Monmouth, County of Kennebec, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1859, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.
WASHINGTON WILCOX,
Monmouth, Nov. 22, 1859. 3w50 Secretary.

Cony Female Academy.

THE WINTER TERM of this School, under the instruction of Mrs. Haynes, will commence on December 12th, at rooms in Winthrop Hall. 50

Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, November 7, 1859, trains will leave Augusta for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 10.45 A. M. Augusta for Bath, Brunswick, Yarmouth, &c., 10.45 A. M. Portland for Bath, Brunswick, Richmond, Gardiner, and Augusta at 1.00 P. M. Bath for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 11.50 A. M. Bath for Brunswick Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 P. M. Brunswick for Bath at 12.25 & 2.24 P. M. The 10.45 train connects at Augusta with the Somerset and Kennebec trains, taking their passengers from Skowhegan, Kendall's Mills, Waterville, Newport, Bangor, &c., arriving at Portland in season to connect with the 2.30 P. M., train for Boston and Lowell.

Stage Connections, &c.—Stages leave Bath at 9.00 A. M., and 3.00 P. M. for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoborough, Warren, Thomaston and Rockland. Leave Bath daily, at 3.00 P. M., for Winnegance, Phipsburg, Parker's Head and Small Point Hart . Stages leave Augusta daily for Belfast and Rockland.

B. H. CUSHMAN.
1y19 Manager and Superintendent, K. & P. R. R.

FIRST PRIZE AT THE LAST MAINE STATE FAIR!

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

DEFY all competition, and I do not hesitate to say, (after three years experience in the business,) that they are the best Machine ever invented for private families and manufacturers.

Over 60,000 of these Machines have been sold, and are in profitable use in all parts of the world.

To assure yourselves of this fact, please call and examine them at Varney's Boot and Shoe store, under the Stanley House, Water St., Augusta Maine.

E. VARNEY.
Agent.
Sept. 13, 1859. 39

PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
PAPER HANGINGS.

PARLOR PAPERS.
PARLOR PAPERS.
PARLOR PAPERS.

HALL PAPERS.
HALL PAPERS.
HALL PAPERS.

DINING ROOM PAPERS.
DINING ROOM PAPERS.
DINING ROOM PAPERS.

CHAMBER PAPERS.
CHAMBER PAPERS.
CHAMBER PAPERS.

KITCHEN PAPERS.
KITCHEN PAPERS.
KITCHEN PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS for 5 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 8 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 10 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 12½ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 15 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 16⅔ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 20 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 25 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 33 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 37½ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 50 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 62½ cents.

GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 67½ cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 75 cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 83 cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 87½ cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 1 dollar.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 1,25 cents.

VELVET PAPER HANGINGS for 2 dollars.

BORDERS from 1 cent to 25 cents per yard.

Largest Assortment ever on the Kennebec.
ALBERT B. HALL & CO.
45tf Augusta, Maine.

PARROTT & BRADBURY,
(Successors to A. A. Bittues,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard,
Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c.,
WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.
B. F. Parrott, H. W. Bradbury.
Sales for Cash only. 19

ALBERT B. HALL & CO.,
(Successors to Stanwood & Souther,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS, MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS.
Meonian Building, tf33 AUGUSTA, Me.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Flour, Grain, Fish, Tallow, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Hides and Calf-Skins,
AUGUSTA, ME. 1y3

HUNT & LOCKE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, LEATHER,
SHOE TOOLS, LASTS AND FINDINGS,
No. 3 Phenix Buildings,
Two doors South of Post Office,
William B. Hunt, }
Arthur D. Locke, } 34 AUGUSTA, Me.

E. G. Doe and Son,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALFSKINS, KID AND FINDINGS,
No. 4, Arch Rowe, one door North of D. Woodard's,
Edmund G. Doe, }
Thomas A. Doe. } tf41 AUGUSTA, Me.

THOMAS S. BARTLETT,
(Successor to Hedge & Bartlett,)
WHOLESALE GROCER,
AND DEALER IN
PORK, FISH, LARD AND OIL,
No. 3 SMITH BLOCK,
1y25 AUGUSTA, ME.

LOWELL & SENTER,
WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Chronometers, Jewelry,
FANCY GOODS, CHARTS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SURVEYORS' COMPASSES.
64, Exchange Street, 1y41* Portland, Maine.

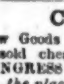
California Mail Steamers,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
5th and 20th of each Month—Reduced Prices.

PERSONS bound for California can secure Tickets, Via U. S Mail Line, saving time and expense in New York, at
EASTERN EXPRESS CO. OFFICE,
1y33 Augusta, Maine.

D. WHITING, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
First Door South of the Episcopal Church, State Street.

N. B. Especial attention paid to cases of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Augusta, Jan. 10, 1859. 1y4

New Millinery Goods
AT MT. VERNON.



MRS. S. E. THING has just returned from the city with a large assortment of splendid Millinery Goods, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Velvets, Laces, Embroideries, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at low prices at Mount Vernon.
October 1859. 3t&eow3w45.

Flour! Flour!

JUST received per Brig "Wm. Crawford,"
1100 Bbls. Flour.
200 Bushels Rye.
100 Casks Newark and Rosendale Cement.
For sale low by PARROTT & BRADBURY.
Oct. 24, 1859. 45

Call and See

THOSE New Goods just received at F. E. SAGER'S, which will be sold cheap. LADIES' BOOTS for 75 cts.; also LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS with heels, for $1,25.

Remember the place—F. E. SAGER, Water Street, 3 Doors South of Bridge Street. tf 12

Flour.

JUST received per Schr. "Northern Light,"
200 Bbls. Extra St Louis,
50 " " State,
100 " Double Extra Ohio.
100 " " Genesee,
Also a small lot of Rye Flour for sale by
41 J. HEDGE & CO.

Ladies' Cloaks.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received a full stock of Cloths and Trimmings of the most approved styles and qualities for LADIES' CLOAKS, to which they invite the attention of customers.
Nov. 22, 1859. 4wis49

Dress Goods.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received a splendid stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Embracing all the New Styles and Fabrics, which they will sell at reduced prices.
Augusta, Nov. 22d. 4wis49

Butter Making.

THE Churn which is more used than any other, Cylinder Churn, Improved do., Dash do., Butter Prints and Moulds.
26 JOHN MEANS, Agent.

One Thousand

GOOD COAT MAKERS WANTED, to make Boston Work. Apply to W. F. CHISAM,
Commercial Street, Augusta.
Aug. 8, 1859. 34

EDSON'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CARPET SWEEPER.
The best and the cheapest—for sale at
WELLS' FURNITURE STORE.

Ground Plaster.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above article, in large or small quantities, at their mills in Hallowell.
Hallowell, Oct. 1859. 50 S. PAGE & CO.

Light! Light!! Light!!!

YOU can find the *Pure* article of *KEROSENE OIL* at
50 F. W. KINSMAN'S.

Kerosene Lamps! Kerosene Lamps!

WE advise *all* in want of anything in the Kerosene line, to call at KINSMAN'S,
50 No. 7. Union Block.

BAKER'S Premium Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma, for sale by EBEN FULLER.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Muse.

HOW STRANGE.

BY FLORENCE PERRY.

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we two
Shall be what all lovers become—
You, frigid and faithless—I cold and untrue—
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you—
Our pet names grow rusty with nothing to do—
Love's bright web unravelled, and rent, and worn through
And life's loom left empty—ah, hum!
Ah, me,
How strange it will be.

How strange it will be when the witchery goes,
Which makes me seem lovely to-day;
When your thought of me loses its *couleur de rose*—
When every day serves some new fault to disclose—
When you find I've cold eyes, and an every-day nose,
And wonder you could for a moment suppose
I was out of the common-place way—
Ah, me,
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, love—how strange, when we meet
With just a chill touch of the hand!
When my pulses no longer delightedly beat
At the thought of your coming, the sound of your feet—
When I watched not your going, far down the long street—
When your dear loving voice, now so thrillingly sweet,
Grows harsh in reproach or command—
Ah, me,—
How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when we willingly stay
Divided the weary day through!
Or, getting remotely apart as we may,
Sit chilly and silent, with nothing to say,
Or coolly converse on the news of the day
In a wearisome, old-married-folks sort of way!
I shrink from the picture—don't you?
Ah, me,—
How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts *do* grow torpid and old,
As so many others have done,—
If we let our love perish with hunger and cold—
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish its gold—
If we choose to live wretched and die unconsoled,
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever were told
As happening under the sun!
Ah, me!—
How strange it *will* be!

—*Boston Gazette.*

The Story Teller.

MY FRIEND THE PROFESSIONAL.

In the years '56 and '57 I was operating largely in Wall-street. I began treading this dangerous locality as many have before me, more from motives of curiosity than speculation. I saw fortunes lost and won in a day; men who borrowed the cash to buy a dinner one week, looking around the next for a fast team, and keeping two bank accounts. I could see this much clearer than I could see those who were beggared at a false turn of the dice, and wandered away to hide their agony or shame in some spot far enough removed from that of their ruin. It was easy enough to hear that Jones had made thirty thousand the day before by a rise in Erie, but it was not so frequently repeated that Robinson had lost a like amount by backing for a fall.

Fascinated by this, as I say, I went into Wall street; I backed Erie, Reading, and Hudson River; I dabbled in the "Fancies"; I played with scrip, and "operated" generally. One day I could have bought fast horses, and opened an establishment on Fifth Avenue; the next I was worse than a begger. Nothing but a name for bold and fortunate operations, coupled with an ignorance of my real position, sometimes saved me, and brought me from this abyss.

While I was carrying this gambling, as I must term it, through its most intricate financial moves, I was fortunate enough to be the instrument by which a house heavily engaged in the importation and sale of diamonds and precious stones, were saved from what would have been a loss of nearly sixty thousand dollars. I was perfectly satisfied at the time with their profession of thanks but I must confess myself much more gratified when a few months later I had retired from my would-be financial position in Wall-street thoroughly skinned, they sought me, and offered a position that would allow me to travel with much ease and leisure, and very considerable profit.

I entered the service of Messrs. A——, I—— and Company, as a messenger, to deliver gems already sold and to carry those from which customers would select, to cover their wants. I was not to attempt opening new sources of trade, unless so instructed by the "house." Our house consisted of five partners, two of whom attended to the business in this country, and three conducted the European portion. Their place of business was one small room, containing two desks, a few chairs, and two iron safes, of which I believe I am estimating within bounds when I count their average contents at a million of dollars. There was a quiet, sleepy air about it; few entered the room, no strangers in fact, and the value of those safes I believe was known to scarcely half a dozen altogether. Two persons remained in this room day and night, ready for any emergency short of an earthquake. I was the only employe of Messrs. A——, I—— and Company, with the exception of such persons as acted for them in the way of brokers, to buy whatever floating lots of precious stones might chance to be offered. I also was a buyer, being pledged in my articles of agreement to buy only for the "house," this being to prevent my entering on any private speculation for myself. That this stipulation was a necessary move for my principals, I soon learned, as under their instructions, I was directed to the manner of obtaining many fine gems in distant cities very much below their real value. Many will wonder at this, but the wonder will cease when once it is known how great is the ignorance respecting gems, especially away from the larger cities. Diamonds and gems are a commodity easy to circulate, and the holder and wearer, themselves sometimes ignorant of their real worth, are as likely to be compelled to part with them at some distant second-rate city as they would be at New York. The point to be attained, is simply finding out into whose hands they have gone; and the chances are very large that they can be bought much below their real value, should a judge of the articles see them. In this way I bought in Boston a gem worth eight hundred dollars for seventy-five dollars, the pawn-broker who sold it declaring he had been possessed of it for several years, which story I did not doubt, though it seemed wonderful that during this time he should not have learned its real value. Again, in Baltimore, I bought for one thousand dollars, the accumulation of gems from a pawnbroker, who acted as though he felt guilty of swindling me in the transaction, grasping the money and shoving away the worthless baubles in great haste; they were gems of every shade, size, cut, and setting, and were worth more than double the price the Hebrew demanded, and I willingly paid.

It was a painful thing oftentimes, this buying of gems—many of them perhaps wrung from the owners at the last point of agony for a mere pittance—the cherished relic of a parent, a brother, a sister, or one still dearer. I have lingered many times over the imagined history of these waifs that were soon to be divested of their setting and re-mounted in modern style, to grace the beauty of some fashionable fair.

The transitory ownership of diamonds in this country, has always been a matter of marvel to me: I scarcely expect them, as in Europe, to pass from father to son, or from mother to daughter; but the larger stones can so readily be traced, and so flit from hand to hand with such short periods intervening, that it seems strange any one should buy to possess for so short a period. A well-known lady of fashion once said: "Own no diamonds, it occasions so much pain to part with them." If this be true, then must Americans suffer great pain. I have frequently been astonished at having offered me for sale, perhaps in Savanah or some other distant city, the same diamonds that within the year I had known sold in New York, having possibly passed through several hands before being offered me.

New Orleans, Mobile, and the Southern cities generally, are considered the best markets for diamonds; and it was to these spots generally my steps were bent, oftentimes bearing precious treasure with me in gems, and bringing back large amounts in money. My charges from the house were very strict to be always on the watch, and never to trust myself alone in any spot having the least air of suspicion. I had even without these charges invariably adopted every precaution, depositing my valuable cargo in banks, or in the safe of the hotel, whenever I arrived in a city; and never going by night or day into any unlighted or lonely part of the place carrying anything of value. Coupled with this, I carried a revolver, always ready, in the breast-pocket of my coat, handy at a moment's notice. I flattered myself that these items of care were quite sufficient.

It was in the summer of 1857, and I was in New Orleans, just preparing to start North. I was to come by the Mobile and Montgomery route. I did not consider coming up the river safe, when carrying value—the largest and best managed of the boats always swarming with thieves and black-legs—as well as from my preference of the land route, and its being much the shortest. I had a large amount of money to bring with me, much of it in gold; a portion of this I had strapped in a belt around my body, the balance in a leathern bag, which I carried in my hand, never allowing it to leave that custody night or day, eating, drinking, or sleeping. I was all ready to start, looking around my room to see that everything was packed, when a telegraphic message was brought me. I opened and read:

"Be very careful and watchful coming up. You are followed, and may be robbed.
A——, I—— AND COMPANY."

This was not a pleasant anticipation for the long journey between New Orleans and New York; nevertheless, I was glad of the warning, and determined to keep both eyes open. I started, looking right and left, like a boy fearing ghosts. I believe that I never before tried so hard to analyze my fellow-travellers as upon that trip, or for the first two days of it. For forty-eight hours, I am convinced, I did not close my eyes, but on the third night nature gave way. I had taken the precaution to secure my leathern bag about my body with a cord I had provided for that purpose, and wrapped my travelling shawl well about this, after which, looking to my revolver, and curling myself into the most defensive position I could assume, I fell asleep, and oh! for the tragic portion of my story, I awoke unrobbed, and finally arrived in New York with my treasure in safety. I relate these circumstances to show that but for that telegraphic message, which caused me to take more than usual steps for defence, there can be no doubt that I should have been robbed, perhaps murdered, on that trip up, as my first greeting, when I arrived at the office, was the intelligence that I had been followed to New Orleans and back by one of the most expert and desperate of New York professional thieves.

This information had been communicated by a fellow who had formerly been on the police, but having been discharged, was then, and is now, acting as a policeman on his own responsibility, combined, as I believe, with thieves and burglars, using the rogues as long as it suits his purpose, and handing them over to justice when he has no further use. This man, whom I shall call Grabber, for shortness, was sent for and introduced. One look was enough to make me understand the fellow. There was no doubt the information he gave was true, but the question was, "Why did he give it?" He could certainly have done better for himself by allowing me to be robbed, and then sharing with the robber the plunder. I thought of all this while Mr. Grabber was giving me the items, and felt sure there was something which I did not understand, but I strongly calculated on my ability to see my way clear in time. He informed me that a certain professional who prided himself on his dexterity and extensive mode of business, never "touching" anybody, as Mr. Grabber expressed it, for any thing small, had some how got wind of the fact that I carried large amounts of value; this knowledge of course on the gentleman's part could only be followed by but one resolve, which was to attain that value and carry it for me—a most laudable ambition. With this in view he had followed me to New Orleans and back, fortune so favoring me that he got no chance on the entire trip.

There was a council of war held as to the best plan to be pursued, and the conclusion was arrived at that I must by some means see this professional gentleman. Mr. Grabber thought this could easily be managed, and the next evening was proposed as the time when he was to conduct me where I could have an opportunity of spotting the man, that I might know him by sight should he again attempt to follow me.

The next evening, in accordance with the advice of Mr. Grabber, I made my appearance in an entire different suit from my usual wear, a false mustache and whiskers, with a few other well-managed theatrical effects, indeed so skillfully done that I rather debated in my own mind, like that historically famous little woman who, while peaceably carrying eggs to market, fell asleep on the king's highway, and suffered curtailment of her garments by a ruthless peddler bearing the name of Stout, I debated my own identity.

We started away from my rooms, Mr. Grabber being eminently conversational, questioning me closely as to my habits while traveling, how much I generally carried, how I carried it, and various other little questions which I some how suspected from the first Mr. Grabber would ask, and for which I had answers cut and dried. This information I think must have served him little if he relied on its truth. I thought by this time I saw through Mr. Grabber, but presently he noticed that the ring I had worn the day before, a very large and fine diamond, was not on my finger. Of this he spoke, and got in answer the fact that I had taken all my valuables, even to my watch, out of my pocket, only reserving a few dollars sufficient to pay our supper when through. I could see Mr. Grabber's countenance fall on this, but why I cannot imagine; I can hardly believe that there was any intention on his part to make an attempt at me that night for the small amount he would have got, even had I kept my watch and ring. Something there was in it, though to this day I have not been able to unravel it, unless the hypothesis is correct that it was his intention to hand me over in some indirect way to the tender mercies of a professional gentleman, trusting to the future to recompense him in a larger way.

After a smart walk we entered a place in Greene-street, a spot well-known to the police as a noted resort of thieves, and still existing as such. It was plain to see that Mr. Grabber was at home, as within ten minutes he had dispatched three or four confidential conversations, and taken as many drinks with certain anxious questioners. While Mr. Grabber was engaged, I was made the subject of special attention by one smart young gentleman of the party. He first approached me with the question: "What's up?" I respectfully declared "Nothing," whereat the young gentleman consigned his soul to perdition, and repeated the question. I thought the matter might be getting serious; I therefore answered that I came there to wait for Mr. Grabber. With this the young gentleman looked at me inquiringly and said: "What, not copped?" I did not exactly know what "copped" meant, but felt rather certain I was not "copped;" I therefore said so. "Then," said the young gentleman, "drink." Under all the circumstances, I thought it best to drink, feeling rather sure that my friend must be of a sensitive nature, and perhaps the refusal might offend. I did not seek information from the young gentleman, nor did he proffer much. His principal communication seemed to rest on Grabber's private character, of whom he made several strong hints, such as stating him to be "downy," 'a high old bird," and several other observations of this nature, convincing me that my friend did not entertain any very high opinion of Mr. Grabber. In a few minutes a tall, gentlemanly man of about thirty entered the room; he seemed immensely popular and perfectly easy; he nodded to Grabber, and cast a passing glance at me; something whispered me directly that this was the man I was brought to see, and so it proved, Mr. Grabber having immediately notified me of that fact as soon as he could communicate with me without the gentleman's observing it. Presently Mr. Grabber brought the gentleman to the next table from the one where I sat ostensibly reading the newspaper, and strange to say, propounded the identical question that was offered to me, "What's up?" to which, stranger still, the professional returned the same answer, "Nothing." Then Mr. Grabber said: "You didn't get in on that New Orleans arrangement?" The professional said he didn't, and seemed to fight rather shy of Mr. Grabber, as though he had known enough of Mr. Grabber, and was slightly suspicious. By this time I was getting a little uneasy, remembering the old adage that "a dog that fetches a bone will carry a bone," slightly distrustful myself, as it were, of Grabber, and counting over mentally what might be the result if it were known to these professional gentlemen that I was a spy in the camp. I considered my business finished when I had once studied that man so that I might recognize him. This I had accomplished, and even more, I think; I had studied most of the professional gentlemen in that room, so that if I should meet any of them in time to come, I would be likely to know them again. With this end reached, I slipped quietly out, rather hoping in my own mind as I returned to my room, that some of them would discover the traitor in their camp and give him his deserts. No such good fortune awaited Mr. Grabber, as he turned up the next day as natural as life, a little the worse for whiskey, and deeply regretting that I had not staid awhile longer, as it was his intention to have brought the man out fully for my satisfaction. He, however, retailed the compliment to me that this professional gentleman declared I was too wide awake for him so far, but he would "fetch me yet." Mr. Grabber was anxious in his inquiries as to the period of my next departure, which I, with remarkable openness, told him would occur on that day week, at the same time resolving to get away the next night, in which I succeeded, starting in the evening train for Richmond, Virginia, where I had business.

I kept my eyes well about me all the way down, concluding the second night, as I went to my room at the Ballard house, that I had at least this time given the professional gentleman the dodge. I transacted my business and came up to Baltimore where I was obliged to stay over night. The next morning I was issuing from the office of Barnum's, leather bag in hand, about taking my departure, when whom should I see quietly walking backward and forward through the entry but my professional friend. If I did not jump physically it was not because I did not feel like it mentally. I wandered back to the office and called out one of the book-keepers with whom I was acquainted, describing the gentleman, and requesting that he would go into the hall, take a look, and let me know if he was stopping there, and how long. The book-keeper was back in an instant, pointing out the gentleman's name on the register, and giving the information that he had arrived in the same train as myself the night before.

I certainly had respect for that professional gentleman; I could not help it. If it were only for the deadly cool manner with which he saw me pass out on my way to the cars, even as though he were resolved upon a stay in Baltimore for at least three months, and I were one whom he had never before seen, and had not set his life upon the hazard of my leathern bag.

After this, I was sure the professional gentleman was after me, though I did not see him any more until I arrived in New York, where upon the third day of my stay I had the pleasure of meeting him full upon Broadway, in the broad glare of the sunshine. Two days after this I left New-York for Canada via Buffalo; the spirit of the professional gentleman was with me, and my bag on this trip well worth his acceptance. I began to feel a wild hilarity in the chase. I was detained in Buffalo one week, Toledo one week; at Toronto, while transacting business I saw the gentleman on the street. Ha! ha! unearthed again. By Jove! I began to love him. Away for Montreal. A long detention; almost three weeks; I hoped the professional gentleman's purse would stand the delay: I sincerely trusted he would not be obliged to give it up for the want of funds: I would much rather myself have been his banker than have the expedition fail from such an ignoble cause. Whether it was with this intent, or what my object might have been, I looked for my professional gentleman everywhere; I was at the hotels, in the park, the promenades, the drives, and at church. I thought no certain calculation could be made on that gentleman; he might as readily turn up in church as elsewhere. I could not find him, and I was obliged, as I believed, to leave Montreal without him. Over by Rouse's Point, down the line to Burlington, from Burlington to Springfield. Ah! I have not lost my friend; I have the pleasure of dining with him at the Massasoit House. He is an epicure, by-the-way wants birds, and sends for olives with his sherry. Perhaps, I thought, the poor fellow's business anxiety has been so great that this is the first good dinner he has eaten since he left New-York. Not for the world would I disturb it. How painfully unconscious was he of my presence: I trust I played my part as well, but I am afraid not. Away we went, my friend and I, (for I presume he travelled with me though I did not see him,) to Boston; another detention in Boston; bad for my friend; if this goes on much longer he will not be able to dine on birds and drink sherry. I must hurry my business or I shall weary my friend and he will be obliged to return home without me.

At last I left the fair town of Boston behind me, having spent almost a month in its hospitable shades, during which time I had only had the pleasure of meeting my friend the professional once: that time it was over the glove counter of a fashionable dry goods establishment in Summer street. So fearful was I previous to this time that he had deserted me, and so gratified at meeting him again, that I could have thrown myself into his arms with a thrill of pleasure. I almost fancied there was a flash of intelligence passed between us as our eyes met.

And so I reached home after an absence of ten weeks; I relieved myself of my charge, run up my accounts, brought all square and right, related my adventures with my friend the professional, "shouldered my crutch and showed how fields were won," and engaged myself to dine with the elder partner of the house that evening. I had only about time to return to the hotel, wash, bathe, dress, and beautify. I considered myself now at home for a holiday of two weeks at least; no more watching necessary, no more sleepless nights, no more fingering of revolvers in breast-pockets. That article was carefully laid away, divested of its caps, for a rest after its arduous duties, while I should play the gentleman.

A very pleasant dinner we had. I was called on for the story of my professional friend; his perseverance was praised, and his retiring modesty made the subject of eulogy. His absence was lamented, but in his absence we drank his health and better success to his next adventure. It was a pleasant dinner, therefore we sat late into the night; I am pretty sure it was after midnight when I bade the old gentleman "good-night" on the stoop; he had been cautioning me not to relax my vigilance even now while I was off my duty, as I could not make any calculation in the matter; this man, he said, might imagine that he could not take me amiss at any time; that he was not to know that I left all matters of value away from me while in the city, and perhaps might strike a blow when I would not be on the look-out. This was putting the matter in a new light, and I must admit a most uncomfortable one. I thought of it as I turned out of Thirty-first street on to the Fourth Avenue, but soon dismissed the idea. The cars did not overtake me, and I walked on; I thought of my professional friend, and the trouble I had been to him without any reward. I thought how bad was the miscarriage of his speculation; three months' time, and countless sums of money for birds and sherry, without any return, unless he had been fortunate enough to pick up some trifles on the way. All this I was revolving in my mind when I heard a soft step coming close behind me; I was passing under a gas lamp at the time; I turned my head quickly, and the blood stood still at me heart. One moment only. There stood my friend the professional!

I trust I shall not lose character by this confession, but that it will be taken into consideration that my nerves were considerably shattered by three months' travel and—my professional friend. I cast one long, lingering thought to that revolver lying uncapped in my trunk at the hotel; I took a sudden mental inventory of my pockets and—oh! that I should make so dreadful a confession—ran! ay, Sir, ran!

I have never seen my friend since that evening. I freely confess that I was frightened, and thought it entirely useless to attempt to show what I did not feel. "The better part of valor is discretion," and I showed this latter quality. I have frequently been asked how it could be that this rascal could have kept himself so well advised of my movements. I do not pretend to account for it beyond the supposition of his treating it as a business, and by making his inquires properly among the servants in a hotel, who are always ready to act as spies for a foe, he managed to keep the run of my departures. Combined with this, he could pretty well understand the route I would take; perhaps sometimes he would lose me, then he would chase me up again. In this way, devoting his entire energies to the matter, it is not strange that he kept my track so well.

Since that time I have had several attempts made to get that leather bag, but none of them held any importance beside the efforts of the man who followed me over the land for nearly four months in all. Peace be with him!—*Knickerbocker for December.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

One morning, when I went to look for my horse, he was nowhere to be found. I put the saddle on my head and tracked him for some miles; it was evident the beast had been travelling away in search of grass. At length, when about to give up in despair, having quite lost the track on stony ground, I came upon the marks quite fresh in a bit of swampy ground, and a few hundred yards further found him rolling in the mud of a nearly dry water-hole, as comfortable as possible. I put down the saddle and called him. At that moment I heard a loud roar and crash in a scrub behind me, and out rushed, at a terrific pace, a black bull, charging straight at me. I had only just time to throw myself on one side flat on the ground as he thundered by me. My next move was to scramble among a clump of trees—oue of great size, the rest were mere saplings. The bull, having missed his mark, turned again, and first revenged himself by tossing my saddle up in the air, until, fortunately, it lodged in some bushes; then, having smelt me out, he commenced a circuit round the trees, stamping, pawing, and bellowing frightfully. With his red eyes and long sharp horns, he looked like a demon. I was quite unarmed, having broken my knife the day before; and my pistols were in my holsters. My only chance consisted in dodging him round the trees until he should be tired out. Deeply did I regret having left my faithful dogs behind. The bull charged again, sometimes coming with such force against the tree that he fell on his knees; sometimes bending the saplings behind which I stood, until his horns almost touched me. There was not a branch I could lay hold of to climb up.

How long this awful game lasted I know not; it seemed hours. After the first excitement passed off, weariness again took possession of me, and it required all the instinct of self-preservation to keep me on my feet. Several times the bull left me for a few seconds, bellowing his malignant discontent; but before I could pass over to a better position he always came back at full speed. My eyes grew hot and misty, my knees trembled under me, I felt impossible to hold out until dark. At length I grew desperate, and determined to make a run for the opposite cover the moment the bull turned towards the waterhole again. I felt sure I was doomed, and thought of it until I grew indifferent. The bull seemed to know I was worn out, and grew more fierce and rapid in his charges; but just when I was about to give up, I heard the rattle of a horse's hoofs among the rocks above, and a shout that sounded welcome to my ears. Then came the barking of a dog and the loud reports of a stock-whip; but the bull, with his eyes fixed on me, never moved. Up came a horseman at full speed; crack fell the lash on the black bull's hide; out spurted the blood in a long streak. The bull turned savagely to charge the horseman. The horse wheeled round just enough to baffle him—no more; again the lash descended, cutting like a long flexible razor; but the mad bull was not to be beaten off by a whip. He charged again and again; but he had his match. Right and left, as he needed, the horse turned again and again. The stockman shouted something, leaped from his horse, and strode forward to meet the bull with an open knife between his teeth. As the beast lowered his head to charge, he seemed to catch him by the horns. There was a struggle, a cloud of dust, a stamping like two strong men wrestling; I could not see clearly; but the next moment the bull was on his back, the blood welling from his throat, his limbs quivering in death. —*Adventures in Australia.*

A WOMAN SWEARER---THE WAY TO CURE SWEARING.

The abominable habit of swearing is about as common now as smoking. It is more genteelly done than formerly. There is more finish to it. The former very harsh and coarse oath has modified down into polite swearing, the same as the offensive old clay pipe has changed into a silver-tipped Meerschaum. Still, the swearing continues as well as the smoking, although the former destroys the self-respect and influence of the moral man, while the latter destroys the physical and otherwise injures the mind.

We recently heard of an admirable method adopted by a lady to cure a swearing husband, which was so well conceived, and so happily executed, and with such lasting effects, we cannot refrain from giving the facts as they occurred. A young and lovely wife had come from the Atlantic States to meet a much-loved husband from whom she had been separated for years, yet whom she tenderly loved, and for whom she made many sacrifices, leaving a happy parental home to come to a new and barren part of our State to meet one with whom she expected to live and labor, and if need be, to suffer also in this western land. This husband, as well as herself, having been educated under good New England discipline, he had never been heard to utter a word that sounded like swearing, to her. But what was her surprise, after arriving, to hear him, when out with his men and cattle, if vexed a little, just rip out a few hard words, a mere *lapsus linguæ*. At first she was horrified at the idea, and spoke gently to him, and presumed some hasty words had fallen, never to be repeated, but when she heard it so often and found that everybody did the same, she became alarmed for the effect upon her husband's character. She saw the universal result of this *unmanly habit*, its moral effects, its ruin to temper, and all its blighting influences sickened her at heart.

Her husband was kind and affectionate, a good provider, a thriving man, but occasionally this swearing habit would encroach as it inevitably does, from the cattle to the men, then nearer the house, then into the sacredness of home, until the purity of *childhood* bears its startling taint. The wife grieved to know this, and tried to cure her husband, but the *habit* had grown beyond an easy control, and after several out-breaks he occasionally used profane words within his house, and finally spoke hastily to his wife. This was unbearable, and this loving wife felt confident if she could only break him of his habit of *swearing*, his other faults brought on by this vile habit, would cease.

Determined to break him of this, she laid her plan. One evening he told his wife he must *have his breakfast early* that he might go with his team for wood, and rising early himself, he called his wife and then went out to feed and hitch up his team. This done, he came to the house (some time having elapsed) expecting to find his breakfast all ready, but what was his surprise, when looking around, he saw no preparation for it! The irritable mood took him, and *swearing* a little *below stairs* he went up to where his wife slept and lo! she had not risen yet. This was too much, and here words fell from his lips that were "not fit for ears polite," when the wife calmly raised herself up in bed and looking her husband full in the face she exclaimed, "H—ll and d—m—n, *who* are you talking to? Such words coming from his wife, his gentle and loving wife, startled him. With terror he gave one look, then fled down stairs, out of the house, laid the lash on his team, and drove off, not even remembering he went without his breakfast; and said this husband to us, he dared not look back, for every time he turned his head homeward, those *terrible words of his wife* rang in his ears. Every sound he heard echoed them; they haunted him all day. If he attempted to speak to his cattle, those ominous words came first. The birds attuned them; the cattle looed them; the dogs barken them; they haunted his brain, almost driving him mad, until he could bear it no longer. He returned home, and going directly to his wife said his *punishment* was greater than he could bear; he had never before seen how *abominable* was the practice of *swearing* until the words he had often uttered around his home were there spoken by his wife; and then thanking his loving wife for the excellent plan she had adopted to show him his error, he pledged her he would never swear more, if she would quit. And, said that lovely wife, that was my first and last swearing, and my husband, dear man, has never sworn since. The husband assured us he had never been so terribly scared in all his life. He really thought his wife was going mad, and he fled, but could not fly from his own thoughts, and came back and was a reformed man.

Here is a case where the wife may be said to have "done evil that good may come." We wish all wives would cure their husbands in some way. There is need of it.—*California Farmer.*

BEAUTY.

Lord Bacon observed justly that the best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express. Lord Shaftsbury asserts that all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of the face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures the harmony of music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.

Fontenelle thus daintily compliments the sex when he compares women and clocks—the latter serve to point out the hours, the former to make us forget them.

There is a magic power in beauty, that all confess—a strange witchery that fascinates and enchants us with a potency as irresistible as that of the magnet. It is to the moral world what gravitation is to the physical. It is easier to write about beauty in woman, and its all-pervading influence, than to define what it is.

"Women are the poetry of the world, in the same sense as the stars are the poetry of heaven. Clear, light-giving, harmonious, they are the terrestrial planets, that rule the destinies of mankind."

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Wear flannel waistcoats, keep your feet warm and dry, change the stockings often, guard against sudden changes from heat to cold, and above all beware of those insidious mild spells of weather which tempt to the laying aside of an overcoat or other protective garments. If there ever was a season when all this good advice, which was hackneyed before the day of Carnaro, was needed, it is just during these very identical, treacherous, half-pleasant, changeable fall days.

Be careful now, if you are ever to be careful, with your diet, your dress, your disposition; for on these three all health depends. Those who over feed are most liable to become bilious, and bilious people are, above all others, most likely to fret and be cross, and to catch cold. Either of these—misery or bad cold—tends to shorten life. One day of the blues, one real fit of anger, is another day substracted from the great total of life; while a neglected cold is very apt to amount to a general lopping off of life itself. We say, then, moderate your desires, curb your appetites, don't try the first glass, or the third piece of pie; keep the head cool and the feet warm, and in short be altogether virtuous and you will be completely happy.—*Ex.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed special Administrator on the estate of
NANCY FOGG, late of Readfield,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
November 14, 1859 49* JOSIAH N. FOGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of
GUSTAVUS I. CUMMINGS, late of Sidney,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to WARREN P. CUMMINGS.
November 14, 1859. 49*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
GEORGE BOYD, late of Winthrop,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
November 14, 1859. 49* FRANCIS FULLER.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1859.*

ISAAC S. SMALL, Guardian of MARY S. FARNHAM, JOHN H. FARNHAM, ANN A. FARNHAM, ELLEN M. FARNHAM and FREDERIC B. FARNHAM, of Wales, formerly in said County, minors, having presented his third account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1859.*

ISAAC S. SMALL, Guardian of JOSEPH M. GIVEN, ALBERT P. GIVEN and STANWOOD GIVEN, of Wales, formerly in said County, minors, having presented his fourth account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1859.*

PAUL WING, Guardian of LIBBY BLAISDELL of Sidney, in said County, a spendthrift, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest:—J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1859.*

THOMAS B. LINCOLN, Executor of the last will and testament of CHARLES M. COOK, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at AUGUSTA, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true Copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, 1859.*

ISAIAH G. WORTH, Executor of the last will and testament of VALENTINE J. MEADER, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceasd for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at AUGUSTA, in said County on the second Monday of December, next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1859.*

LUCINDA GIFFORD, Administratrix on the estate of JAMES GIFFORD, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
A true copy. Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1859.*

LUCINDA GIFFORD, widow of JAMES GIFFORD, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1859.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of ADAM WING, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*
True copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 49*

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